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HISTORY

OF THE

^{22nd} Twenty-Second Regiment

OF THE

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE STATE OF

NEW YORK

From its Organization to 1895

BY

GENERAL GEORGE W. WINGATEPt. 2

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

NEW YORK :
 EDWIN W. DAYTON, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER,
 641 MADISON AVENUE.

tail dress coat was considered as sufficiently effective as a mere matter of display, but was not as neat and soldierly as the white coat, nor was it sufficiently distinctive. For fatigue, the regiment adopted a blouse, to be worn with the blue trousers, thus doing away with the necessity of having two complete uniforms. The dress hat, epaulets, etc., were not changed. In 1870 the regiment adopted a cartridge box, having the regimental monogram, costing \$2.87, and a new cap pouch and bayonet sling.

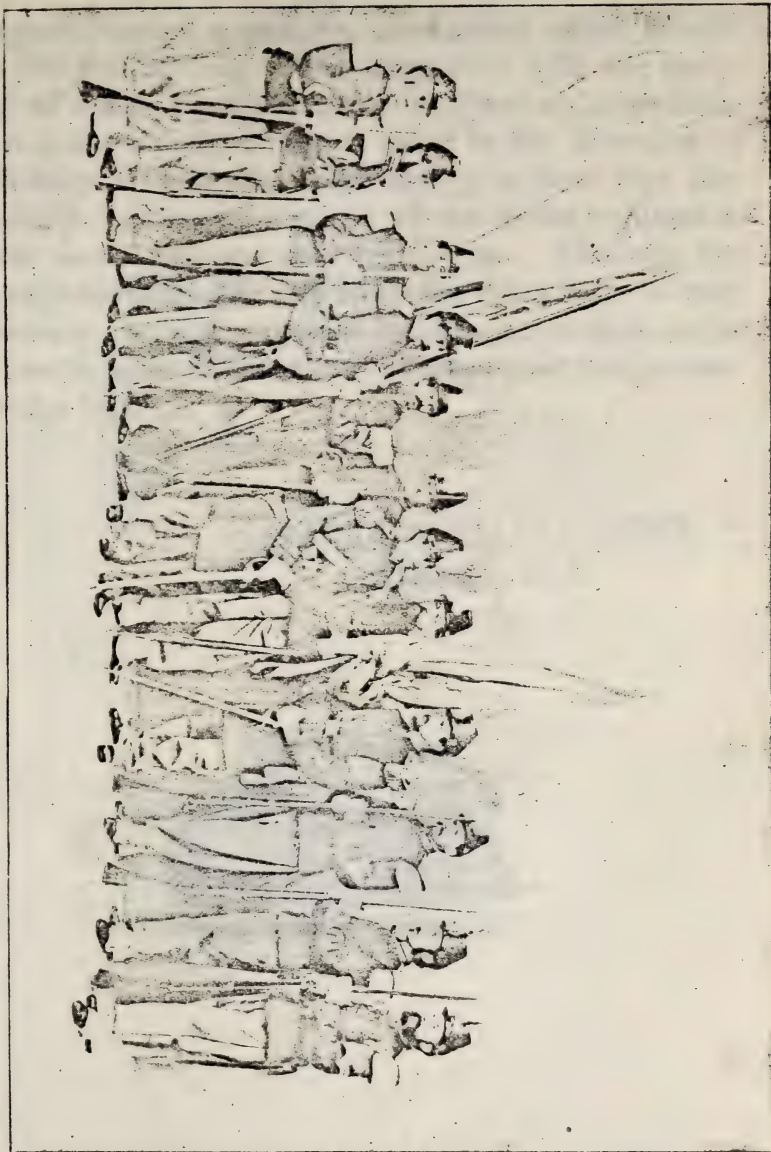
In 1880 the helmet was adopted instead of the French dress hat. The latter was gladly dispensed with, as it was very uncomfortable, the weight being thrown too much upon the forehead. It is doubtful, however, if the black helmet adopted by the State has been any improvement over the dress hat, either in appearance or in comfort. The white helmet certainly is both. The full dress white coat, when adopted, cost \$24; trousers, \$10; dress hat, \$4; pompon, 50 cents; fatigue coat, \$9; cap, \$2; belt and plate, \$1.50; cartridge box, \$2.25; bayonet sheath, 75 cents; knapsack, \$4.50; overcoat, \$16. Total, \$75.

In June, 1895, there was added to the uniform of the Twenty-second a campaign hat for field service. This was a high, broad-brimmed, soft, drab felt hat, such as is worn in the Army. It was similar to that worn by the members of Landis' Battery in the campaign of 1863.*

At the same period the first sergeants of the regiment were given a sword instead of a rifle. This was a partial return to the times of the War, when every

* See cut, page 162.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



TWENTY-SECOND CHASSEUR UNIFORM, 1868. COL. REMNEY AND SPECIAL DETAIL.

Pte. Henry B. Pte. Lawrence A. Sergt. Jos. Bird, A. Col. Remney. Capt. Winans, A. Pte. J. P. Cantre, A.
Corpl. J. W. Winans, A. Lieut. Ireland, D. Corpl. J. H. Kisson, D. Sergt. Geo. Arnold. Pte. W. A. Du Ross, A. Corpl. Fred M. Gorr, D.

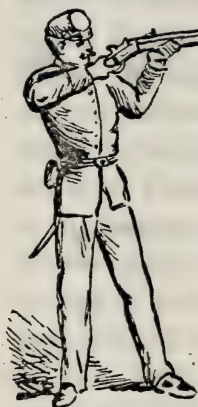
sergeant carried a straight, cross-hilted sword, besides his rifle and bayonet. The doing away with the carrying of a rifle by the first sergeants was an innovation. It was also a decided improvement in the direction of efficiency. Their rifles were always in their way, particularly in the performance of the duties required of them under the new drill regulations. Although the change deducted one rifle from the firing force in each company, the first sergeants could perform their duties so much better without it as to more than compensate for this loss.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



CHAPTER XXXVII.

INAUGURATION OF RIFLE PRACTICE BY THE TWENTY-SECOND.



AS previously stated,* the original members of the Twenty-second had received some instruction in firing at Baltimore and at Harper's Ferry.

This had been of the most rudimentary character and had taught them but little more than how to load and fire their pieces with ball cartridge.

During the Pennsylvania campaign there was no instruction whatever in regard to shooting. Those members of the regiment who had not served in the field with it in the preceding year were so absolutely ignorant in regard to the use of their rifles that they did not know whether, in loading, to put the bullet into the barrel base or point first. This was explained to them, and they were also taught to reload when the charges in their rifles were wet. But here all attempts at instruction stopped. The utter ignorance in regard to the use of their rifles displayed by his comrades

* See, as to Baltimore, Chap. V., page 45, and as to Harper's Ferry Chap VII., page 63.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, near St. Dunstons Church

1679



The first volume of this history contains the reign of Charles the First from his birth to his death. The second volume contains the reign of his son, Charles the Second, from his birth to his death. The third volume contains the reign of his son, James the Second, from his birth to his death. The fourth volume contains the reign of his son, William the Third, from his birth to his death. The fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the First, from his birth to his death. The sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Second, from his birth to his death. The seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Third, from his birth to his death. The eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fourth, from his birth to his death. The ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifth, from his birth to his death. The tenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixth, from his birth to his death. The eleventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventh, from his birth to his death. The twelfth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighth, from his birth to his death. The thirteenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninth, from his birth to his death. The fourteenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Tenth, from his birth to his death. The fifteenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eleventh, from his birth to his death. The sixteenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twelfth, from his birth to his death. The seventeenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirteenth, from his birth to his death. The eighteenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fourteenth, from his birth to his death. The nineteenth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifteenth, from his birth to his death. The twentieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixteenth, from his birth to his death. The twenty-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventeenth, from his birth to his death. The twenty-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighteenth, from his birth to his death. The twenty-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Nineteenth, from his birth to his death. The twenty-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twentieth, from his birth to his death. The twenty-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-first, from his birth to his death. The twenty-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-second, from his birth to his death. The twenty-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-third, from his birth to his death. The twenty-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-fourth, from his birth to his death. The twenty-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-fifth, from his birth to his death. The thirtieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-sixth, from his birth to his death. The thirty-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-seventh, from his birth to his death. The thirty-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-eighth, from his birth to his death. The thirty-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Twenty-ninth, from his birth to his death. The thirty-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirtieth, from his birth to his death. The thirty-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-first, from his birth to his death. The thirty-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-second, from his birth to his death. The thirty-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-third, from his birth to his death. The thirty-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-fourth, from his birth to his death. The thirty-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-fifth, from his birth to his death. The fortieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-sixth, from his birth to his death. The forty-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-seventh, from his birth to his death. The forty-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-eighth, from his birth to his death. The forty-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Thirty-ninth, from his birth to his death. The forty-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fortieth, from his birth to his death. The forty-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-first, from his birth to his death. The forty-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-second, from his birth to his death. The forty-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-third, from his birth to his death. The forty-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-fourth, from his birth to his death. The forty-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-fifth, from his birth to his death. The fiftieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-sixth, from his birth to his death. The fifty-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-seventh, from his birth to his death. The fifty-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-eighth, from his birth to his death. The fifty-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Forty-ninth, from his birth to his death. The fifty-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fiftieth, from his birth to his death. The fifty-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-first, from his birth to his death. The fifty-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-second, from his birth to his death. The fifty-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-third, from his birth to his death. The fifty-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-fourth, from his birth to his death. The fifty-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-fifth, from his birth to his death. The sixtieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-sixth, from his birth to his death. The sixty-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-seventh, from his birth to his death. The sixty-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-eighth, from his birth to his death. The sixty-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Fifty-ninth, from his birth to his death. The sixty-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixtieth, from his birth to his death. The sixty-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-first, from his birth to his death. The sixty-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-second, from his birth to his death. The sixty-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-third, from his birth to his death. The sixty-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-fourth, from his birth to his death. The sixty-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-fifth, from his birth to his death. The seventieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-sixth, from his birth to his death. The seventy-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-seventh, from his birth to his death. The seventy-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-eighth, from his birth to his death. The seventy-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Sixty-ninth, from his birth to his death. The seventy-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventieth, from his birth to his death. The seventy-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-first, from his birth to his death. The seventy-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-second, from his birth to his death. The seventy-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-third, from his birth to his death. The seventy-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-fourth, from his birth to his death. The seventy-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-fifth, from his birth to his death. The eightieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-sixth, from his birth to his death. The eighty-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-seventh, from his birth to his death. The eighty-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-eighth, from his birth to his death. The eighty-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Seventy-ninth, from his birth to his death. The eighty-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eightieth, from his birth to his death. The eighty-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-first, from his birth to his death. The eighty-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-second, from his birth to his death. The eighty-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-third, from his birth to his death. The eighty-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-fourth, from his birth to his death. The eighty-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-fifth, from his birth to his death. The ninetieth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-sixth, from his birth to his death. The ninety-first volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-seventh, from his birth to his death. The ninety-second volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-eighth, from his birth to his death. The ninety-third volume contains the reign of his son, George the Eighty-ninth, from his birth to his death. The ninety-fourth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninetieth, from his birth to his death. The ninety-fifth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninety-first, from his birth to his death. The ninety-sixth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninety-second, from his birth to his death. The ninety-seventh volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninety-third, from his birth to his death. The ninety-eighth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninety-fourth, from his birth to his death. The ninety-ninth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninety-fifth, from his birth to his death. The hundredth volume contains the reign of his son, George the Ninety-sixth, from his birth to his death.

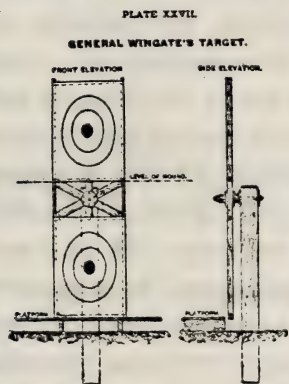
in these two campaigns made a deep impression upon the mind of the writer, then a member of Company A, he having been always familiar with firearms, and being a good shot himself. When, in 1866, he became captain of Company A, he determined to endeavor to instruct its members in the use of the rifle. At that time his brother, J. Phelps Wingate, also a member of Company A, was in England, where he had been compelled to go to recover from the effects of typhoid fever which he had contracted while guarding Webb's shipyard.* The writer obtained from him copies of the text-books used in the English Volunteers and in the British Musketry School in Hythe. From these he prepared a system of instruction in aiming drill and candle practice, in which he drilled his company. Capt. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, of Company H, which drilled on the same night as A, became greatly interested in the matter and drilled his company in the same manner. The two companies united in putting up a series of small targets along the east wall of the main armory for candle practice. These, at first, were ordinary candles, but later consisted of small tin discs, having for a bull's eye a circular hole an inch in diameter, behind the centre of which was a small gas jet, a plan which was devised by Capt. Lockwood. The explosion of a cap on the muzzle-loading rifles then in use threw a column of air from the barrel with considerable force, so that if aim was taken at the bull's eye with the muzzle of the rifle a foot away, the light would be extinguished, if the aim was true. After this practice had been continued for some months the writer succeeded in inducing the con-

* See Chap. XXXII., Draft riots, page 332.

tractors with the supervisors then repairing the armory, to construct a target at the northeastern end of the drill room. This was built of square pieces of wood, so placed that the bullets would go into the ends to prevent splitting, and enable the target to be renewed. The writer obtained the idea from the wooden pavement which was then being put down in the streets. Practice was had with reduced charges at this target on Saturday nights. The progress in shooting made by Companies A and H, and the interest taken by their members in the matter, excited considerable attention in the regiment, and in June, 1868, when the Long Branch encampment was decided upon by the Board of Officers, it was determined that rifle practice should constitute one of its principal features. To stimulate interest in the shooting, the regiment provided several handsome prizes, and others were

offered by Gen. Aspinwall and others. At the request of the Board of Officers, the writer prepared the rules for the firing intended to be performed during the camp, which were officially promulgated August 12, 1868, in regimental orders.

In connection with Capt. Geo. J. Clan Ranald (Company F), the writer supervised the practice. He



devised for use, during this encampment, a double revolving target, since known as "Wingate's Target,"* which, at the time of this writing, is in use at West Point and several other army posts.

*This is described in Blunt's "Small Army Firing Regulations," page 173.

The value of the armory instruction which Companies A and H had received was demonstrated by their members winning nearly all the prizes at Long Branch. The natural result of this was to induce the other companies of the regiment to give an increased attention to the subject.

As there was no book to be had from which the officers could obtain the information necessary to enable them to instruct their men in shooting, the writer was requested by the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second to prepare something of that description to be printed for regimental use. In compliance with this request, he wrote a small pamphlet, based upon the system that he had developed in the instruction of Companies A and H, which he presented to the Board of Officers in April, 1869, at which date he was compelled, much to his regret, to resign from the regiment, in consequence of removing from New York City. The regulations contained in the pamphlet were officially adopted, and the Board, at the same time, presented to their author a handsomely-engrossed and framed set of resolutions, expressing their thanks for the services he had rendered to the regiment in this matter, and "for his long and faithful services as Secretary of the Board." These regulations were printed by the regiment, and



were used by its officers for several years in instructing their companies, with marked success. This instruction was then, and for a long time after, peculiar to the Twenty-second, nothing of the kind being attempted in any other command either of the National Guard or in the Army.

An excursion was made to Sing Sing by the Twenty-second in June, 1870, for the purpose of testing the progress that had been made in rifle practice. Committees were appointed, under whose supervision markers' pits were dug and revolving targets erected, such as had been used at Long Branch. A firing manual was also adopted, and a number of prizes were offered by the Board of Officers as rewards for the best shots. The writer (who, as above stated, had resigned from the regiment) was requested to supervise the shooting, and did so. The firing was at 200 yards' standing, and a very creditable degree of skill was displayed, although it was raining, which made it difficult work with muzzle-loaders. The first prize was won by John H. Turner (A); the second by J. H. Glock (F); the third by Joseph Crowell (C); fourth, Alex. Roux (B); fifth, W. L. Crowell (C); sixth, H. B. Thompson (F); seventh, William B. Kemp (B). Extracts from the instructions thus prepared for the use of the Twenty-second were published in the *Army and Navy Journal* on September 11, 1869, and led to the practice being taken up by the Forty-seventh of Brooklyn and Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth of Buffalo, and one or two other National Guard organizations. The matter was also taken up by New Jersey, the National Guard of which had several days' official target practice in Sep-

tember, 1869, and October, 1870, by orders from Maj.-Gen. Plume. The Twenty-third of Brooklyn also went to Long Branch for target practice on October 4, 1871. The instructions which had thus been prepared by the writer were afterwards elaborated by him in a series of articles published in the *Army and Navy Journal* during 1869 and 1870, which excited much discussion in military circles. They led to the formation of the National Rifle Association in September, 1871, of which their author was made secretary, and afterwards vice-president and president. These regulations constituted



FIRING LYING PRONE.

the foundation of "Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice," which was written at the request of the National Rifle Association to supply a book which would serve as a manual of instruction for the National Guard. This work was adopted by the State of New York and by other States, and was for a number of years the official and, in fact, the only text-book upon that subject, and is the foundation of the system of rifle practice now used in the Army and in the different States.*

* Capt. S. R. Blunt, U. S. A., in the preface to his "Instructions in Rifle Firing," adopted by the Secretary of War December 20, 1888, states: "Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, formerly the General Inspector of Rifle Practice of the National Guard of New York, who first introduced rifle practice as a regular part of the military instruction of the National Guard of this country, permits me to use his 'Manual of Rifle Firing,' which, besides being

"Armory Practice, Under the Regulations, of Capt. Wingate, Prepared for the Twenty-second," was prescribed by Col. Porter in regimental orders on February 3, 1870, and was thereafter followed by the regiment until "Wingate's Manual" was officially adopted by the State of New York.

It will thus be seen that the action taken by the Twenty-second constituted the true inception of the movement to introduce rifle practice as a part of the military instruction of troops, which led to the establishment of Creedmoor, and which practice has now become universal in the National Guard of the country and in the United States Army. The regiment may therefore justly claim to have originated this important military innovation, which is conceded by all soldiers to have so largely added to the efficiency of our troops, both in the Army and National Guard.*

In 1871 the National Rifle Association began the construction of its range at Creedmoor. The Twenty-second appointed a committee of officers on aiming and firing on September 4, 1870. At this time Capt. Geo. J. Clan Ranald, of Company F, vigorously pressed the subject of rifle practice, so as to insure that the

the first exponent of the present system of practice, also contains advice and suggestions which the Army marksmen have long followed; he also furnished me with a large amount of manuscript which he had prepared upon rifle firing for the Army. This I have found of great value, and have largely used, especially that part relating to the practice and training of rifle teams, upon which subject Gen. Wingate has had an experience and opportunity for observation hardly equalled by any officers of the Regular Army."

* The late Major-Genl. T. W. Sherman publicly stated that he considered that the introduction of rifle practice by the National Guard of New York, as a part of military instruction, was equivalent to the addition of more than a Division to the military forces of the United States.



GENERAL GEO. W. WINGATE,
GENERAL INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE, N. G. S. N. Y.

regiment would be prepared when Creedmoor should be opened. He was fortunate enough to have in his company one or two riflemen who had been prominent in Wimbledon, and with their aid and experience soon had his company as enthusiastic as himself. Adj. Harding, being a good shot, was also deeply interested in the matter. Company F formed an association, hired a field at Clifton, N. J., upon which they erected iron targets and constructed a regular rifle-range according to "Wingate's Manual." This range was completed and ready for operation in 1872, a year before the opening of Creedmoor. The following is the official application for permission to use this range:

COMPANY F TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1872.

His Excellency JOEL PARKER,

Governor State of New Jersey, Freehold, N. J.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the members of Company F Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., having formed a permanent organization for the practice and improvement in rifle shooting, have arranged to hold the first annual prize meeting on Saturday, July 6, 1872, at Clifton, N. J., and respectfully request that you will accord my command the privilege of entering and shooting in the State of New Jersey.

I propose to have iron targets erected, proper mantlets constructed for the markers, and to conduct the matches in strict accordance with the rules and regulations adopted and in use in Great Britain and Canada, and will pledge myself that the utmost precaution shall be taken to insure the safety of the contestants and spectators.

I enclose herewith a copy of the rules and regulations adopted by the company, which I trust will meet with your

approbation. Should you accord me the privilege, I shall esteem it an honor if you will countenance the meeting by your presence.

Very respectfully,

GEO. J. CLAN RANALD,

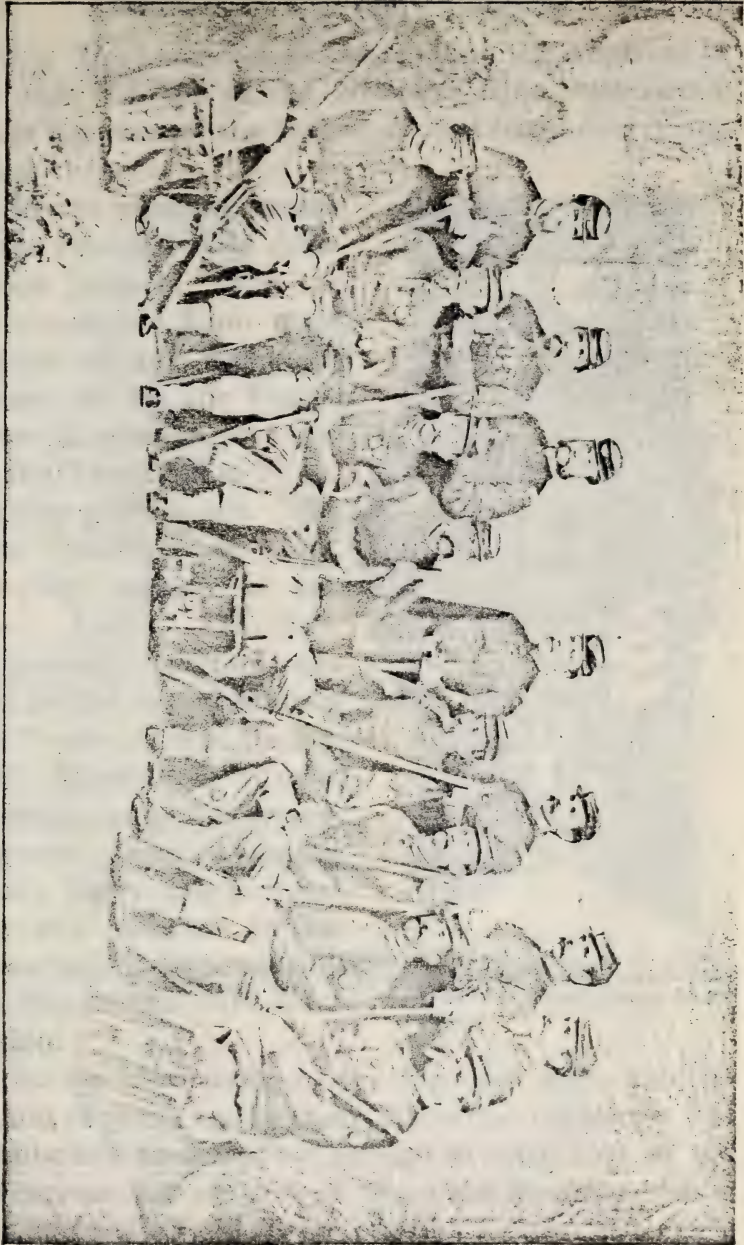
Captain Company F Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

The Remington breech-loading rifle was issued to the regiment in September, 1872, and its introduction was a great help to the new movement.

On December 20, 1872, steps were taken in regard to the formation of a regimental rifle association. This resulted in a meeting of the regiment on March 11, 1873, at which Col. Porter presided. At this meeting "the Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Association" was formed, each company of the regiment being represented in its management. This Association thereafter had the direction of rifle practice in the Twenty-second, taking charge of the range and organizing a number of different rifle matches.

This range at Clifton was used by the members of the Twenty-second during the years 1871, 1872 and until Creedmoor was regularly opened for practice in 1873, the regiment going there as a body twice during 1872. The use of the Clifton range was also granted to several companies of the Seventh and Seventy-first, who were desirous of improving themselves in shooting. The first annual prize meeting of Company F was held at Clifton July 6, 1872. In addition, systematic armory practice was kept up by the regiment during 1872, one of the companies being required to shoot each night, under careful regulations. The rules of the National Rifle Association were adopted by the regiment June

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



THE WINNING TEAM, CREEDMOOR, 1873.

Pte. Canfield. Pte. Carmichael. Lieut. Horsfall. Capt. W. J. Harding. Lieut. Dunning. Drum-Major G. A. Strube.
Pte. L. Baker. Pte. A. Cocks. Sergt. J. Magner. Sergt. Berran. Pte. J. Barry. Lieut. Freeman.
Sergt.-Maj. A. J. Roux. Sergt. W. H. Murphy. Lieut. Pic. R. L. Lockwood.

3, 1873. The benefit of this instruction was apparent in the first matches of the National Rifle Association, where the team of the Twenty-second swept everything before them.

At the opening match of the National Rifle Association June 21, 1873, the Twenty-second team made a score of 263 points as against 161 for the United States Engineers and 158 for the Twenty-third N. G., the next competitors. This team consisted of Capt. Harding, captain of the team, Lieut. Horsfall, Sergt.-Maj. Roux, Drum-Maj. Strube, Sergts. Murphy and Wagner, Privts. Backer, Brill, Carmichael, Cocks, Freeman and Lockwood; reserves: Lieut. Dunning, Privts. Barry and Howard, and was selected by the Board of Management of the Regimental Rifle Association.



General Shaler's Badge for the highest score in First Division match. Won by Private A. Cocks, Twenty second Regiment.

At the fall meeting of the National Rifle Association in 1873 the teams from the other regiments had greatly improved, but not enough to equal that of the Twenty-second, which won the First Division match by a score of 263 against 235 of the Twelfth and 239 of

the Ninth, their closest competitors, and the *Army and Navy Journal* match by a score of 211 against 152 of the Seventy-ninth, 151 of the Twelfth, and 108 of the United States Engineers. The team also won the State prize, besides a large number of prizes in individual competitions.



Army and Navy Journal Cup.
Won by the Twenty-second.

Their success created great excitement in the regiment. The Board of Officers tendered the team a vote of thanks, and had a large picture of its members, taken in a group, hung in the Officers' room.

It also presented to each member of the team a copy of the picture and an engrossed set of resolutions of thanks, certified by the President and Secretary of the Board of Officers.

The humiliating defeat which they had sustained stimulated the other National Guard regiments to such exertions that the following year, while the Twenty-second team won the State prize, they were unable to make the "clean sweep" which had previously been their custom. In 1873, upon the establishment of systematic class-firing at Creedmoor, the Clifton range was given up. Some of the companies of the regiment then joined the National Rifle Association in a body, and the members of the Twenty-second were conspicuous in its matches for many years.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty Second Infantry, National Guard
State of New York held at the regimental Armory on the eleventh day
of July 1873

It was unanimously resolved that the thanks and sincere congratulations of the Board of Officers of
the Twenty Second Infantry National Guard State of New York be hereby extended to Captain Harding —
Lieutenant Horsfall, Sergt Major Korn, Captain Major Sharpe, Sergt Freeman, Magner, and Minter —
and Privates Hucker, Brill, Carstensen, Cooks, and Lockwood which Gentlemen as a Competitive
Team representing the Twenty Second Infantry, contended successfully on the occasion of the
Opening of the

— Fredman Range —

by the National Rifle Association, and were fortunate as the Winners of the Regimental Team paid
and a majority of the individual prizes
Resolved that we recommend to them the continuance of careful and steady practice with the rifle, and
commend their efforts and record to the emulation of the Members of the Regiment in general, that by constant
and persevering practice, such efficiency and excellence in the use of the Rifle may be attained as shall
more than ever exhibit the Gentlemen of the Twenty Second Infantry to the approbation, confidence and com-
mendations of their fellow Citizens

Attest —

John P. Lawrence
Lieutenant and Infantry
Secretary of the Board

David Foster
Colonel 22nd Infantry
President of the Board

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO TWENTY-SECOND RIFLE TEAM, 1873.

It is to be regretted that the success attained by the team in these first matches induced a more lavish expenditure upon their support and maintenance than was judicious, and more than the regiment could afford. A camp for the team was kept at Creedmoor for several years which was very expensive. This, coupled with the disappointment arising from the inability to win everything in the later matches, as had been the original custom (although the team always shot well), led in December, 1875, to the disbandment of the Regimental Rifle Association, and, after a few years, to the discontinuance of the organization of a team by the Twenty-second. In 1877 the Twenty-second established a challenge badge to be shot for at Creedmoor. In 1879 Lieut.-Col. Belknap presented a handsome trophy for competition by company teams in the armory, which has since been regularly shot for. The failure to maintain a team had the same effect in diminishing interest in rifle practice in the Twenty-second that regimental histories have shown that it produces in other organizations. The possession of a team of twelve men, however skilled shots they may be, in itself adds but little to the shooting strength of the regiment. But experience has established that the competition for places upon the regimental team, and the victories it wins, do much to stimulate and maintain the general interest in shooting. The team men are of great assistance as in-

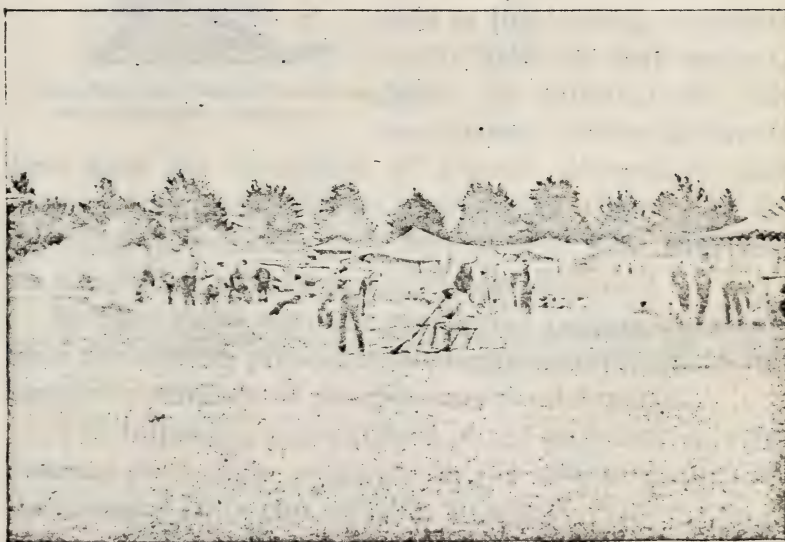


Adj.-General Rathbone's
Badge for highest
score in State Match
(1873). Won by Private
Leon Backer, Twenty-
second Regiment.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.

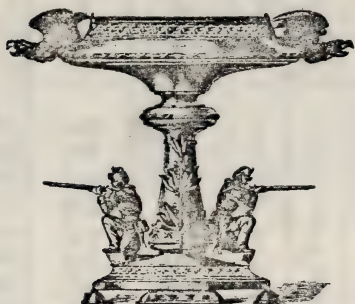


ENTRANCE TO CREEDMOOR RANGES.



200 YARDS' FIRING AT CREEDMOOR.

structors, particularly when the regiment is doing its "class-firing." They are also valuable in instilling among the younger members of the regiment an idea of the importance of learning to become good shots, and generally in keeping up the interest of the regiment on the subject. Without a regimental team this is difficult to accomplish. The Twenty-second, while occupying the Fourteenth Street Armory, labored under peculiar difficulties on account of the very poor facilities the armory



State Prize, 1874. Won by Twenty-second Regiment. Score, 295.

afforded for practice. These, coupled with the abandonment of a regimental team, caused such a falling off in the interest taken by its members in rifle practice that in a few years it lost its position as the leading regiment in the State in that respect. Since its removal to the new armory, where its mem-

bers have the advantage of a good rifle-gallery, and through the indefatigable exertions of Captain M. E. Burnton, its present (1895) Inspector of Rifle Practice, its standard of rifle-firing has rapidly improved.

In 1894 there were 602 marksmen (which was more than the number present in the regiment for inspection), besides a number of sharpshooters and experts.

The following is the record of the regiment in rifle practice since 1875, as shown by the official records of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice:

RIFLE PRACTICE

IN THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT BY THE STATE TO 1895.

	Present at inspection.	No shooting.	Sharpshooters.	Experts.	Marksmen.	First class.	Second class.	Figure of merit.
1875	449	279	Not established.	Not established.	35	58	142	30.49
1876	466	493			54	108	130	34.25
1877	541	501			73	107	205	39.36
1878	555	582			114	24	152	32.22*
1879	574	496			104	31	135	32.22
1880	593	457			76	56	140	31.80
1881	581	252			50	50	152	26.31*
1882	489	310			68	58	184	38.70†
1883	568	370			106	82	182	42.86
1884	549	297			75	60	162	35.42
1885	589	405	3	7	87	136	182	39.70
1886	591	311			93	113	102	30.76
1887	572	331			143	105	76	46.79
1888	578	318			131	120	57	44.88
1889	647	456			165	179	103	44.72
1890	634	385			150	166	62	40.94
1891	634	396			168	161	58	42.57
1892	549	457			362	64	14	36.32†
1893	637	644	41	2	566	33	2	42.52
1894	599	621	61	6	535	17	2	45.65

* The method of calculating the figures of merit was changed in this year.

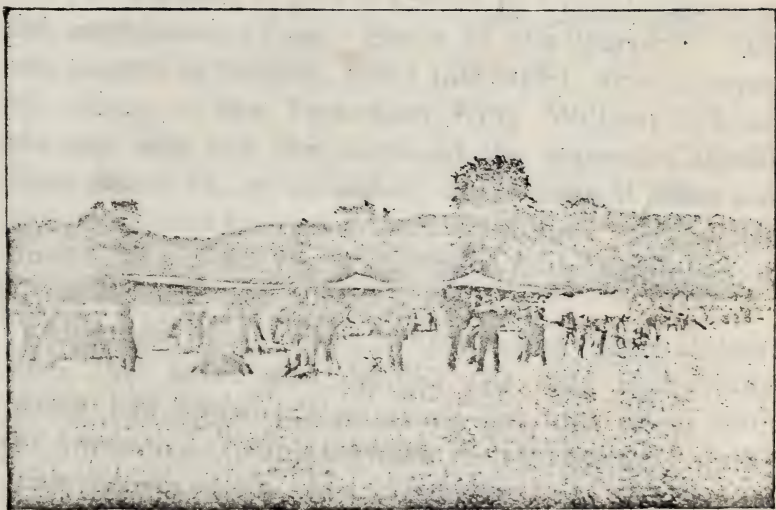
† This firing was all performed at the State camp.

‡ The method of practice was again changed in this year.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



500 YARDS' FIRING AT CREEDMOOR.



300 YARDS' FIRING AT CREEDMOOR.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE ORANGE RIOT.

THE Twenty-second Regiment took a prominent and highly creditable part in the suppression of the riot in New York City on July 12, 1871, familiarly known as the Orange Riot, and throughout the trying moments of that eventful day displayed a degree of discipline and steadiness which greatly enhanced its reputation.

The Twelfth of July is known to English history as the anniversary of the "Battle of the Boyne." This was fought in Ireland, July 1 (old style), 1690, between the Army of the Protestant King William III., on the one side, and the forces of the deposed Catholic King James II., on the other. In it King William was victorious, and his victory secured to him the English throne and made the Protestant faith dominant in Great Britain.

Although in 1871 two centuries had nearly elapsed since that battle was decided, the long intervening period had apparently produced but little effect upon the animosity existing between the two factions of the Irish people which then represented the two armies which participated in this contest. Even in the United

States, Irish admirers of William of Orange (from whom comes their name of Orangemen) stubbornly continued annually to celebrate the Boyne victory, and their Irish opponents as persistently continued to bitterly denounce their action as "traitorous to Ireland" and insulting to them.

The reasons for these annual attempts to commemorate upon American soil a battle that occurred at a remote period in a foreign country have never been wholly clear to the minds of practical Americans. But Orange processions had been permitted to take place during such a long course of years that "Boyne Day" in New York had come to be looked upon by the public in much the same light as its prototype, "St. Patrick's Day," had always been regarded.

As the Twelfth of July, 1871, approached the members of the Orange societies in New York began to make their usual preparations for holding their annual parade. This was announced in the customary way, from time to time, in the city newspapers. For some unknown reason the anti-Orangemen saw fit at this particular occasion to take special offence at the proposed action, the result being that they not only publicly and loudly proclaimed that the parade should not take place, but proceeded in a similar manner to organize armed bodies of men for the purpose of preventing it by force. At a convention of the Irish societies held on July 7, a delegate proposed that Mayor Oakey Hall should be asked to prohibit the procession, and, if he refused, that the Irish Catholics "should turn out and settle the dispute at once and forever by knocking down every Orangeman in the procession, or who

could be found in the city with an emblem or insignia of Orangism about him." Others asserted that the Orangemen were an English society who were antagonistic to republican institutions, that its members were not citizens, and that they had no right to parade in the streets.

Others still more foolish, stated "that they would teach the Protestants that the Catholics governed New York, and that a Protestant procession could not safely show its head in New York." The Hibernian Society held meetings and enrolled numbers of volunteers "for a picnic to be held on July 12." Other Irish societies, acting in concert with them, decided that their members should not work on that day.

This course of action was strongly disapproved of by the best elements of the Irish people in the city. The Catholic clergy preached vigorously against it from their pulpits as not only wrong in itself, but as being antagonistic to the interests of the Catholic Church. How little religion had to do with the matter was shown by the fact that this action of the clergy was denounced by resolutions passed by the Irish societies at a meeting held on July 9. At this meeting their leaders claimed to have 15,000 armed volunteers organized to prevent the parade's taking place. This, it will be remembered, was shortly after the War, and when there were thousands of veteran soldiers everywhere who could be rapidly organized into a formidable force.

The police authorities of the city, instead of boldly declaring their intention of maintaining order, a course which would have probably resulted in preventing any disturbance, weakly bowed to the threatening storm.

On July 10, 1871, Police Superintendent James J. Kelso issued a long proclamation in which he refused permission for the Orange parade to take place, upon the ground "that he should not allow any street celebration which involved animosities belonging to other countries." The announcement of this action produced an intense excitement among those who belonged to neither of the opposing factions. While the people at large had had very little interest in either contending party, and regarded the matter as an absurd attempt to keep alive an old foreign feud, they considered this refusal of the customary authority for the parade as an ignoble surrender by an American official to unlawful demands by a foreign element, and passionately resented it.

At this period the government of the city of New York was in the hands of the notorious combination known to political history as the "Tweed Ring." The public feeling in regard to the procession was intensified by this fact, as it was felt that the demands of the anti-Orangemen were put forward with the idea that "the ring" would be compelled to accede to them in order to secure their political support, and that the refusal of the permit for the parade was made for this reason. This feeling was not confined to the city, but extended throughout the country, where the matter was regarded as a vital question which was of common interest to all Americans. The influential newspapers devoted column after column to the subject, and editorially urged upon the citizens of New York the necessity of not permitting themselves to be terrorized by threats of violence from any source. The deep feeling which their action had excited did not

seem to affect the anti-Orangemen. On the contrary, they continued to proclaim the strength of the force which they had organized to prevent the procession by violence, and their determination to use it for that purpose.

This added fuel to the fire. Never since the excitement caused by the momentous events of the great Civil War had the metropolis been so thoroughly aroused as it was on this occasion. Thousands of people who were wholly without sympathy for the Orangemen were loud in their expressions of resentment against the intimidation which their opponents were assuming to exercise and their power over their authorities, and were even louder in their demands that the parade must and should take place, irrespective of consequences.

John T. Hoffman, who was then the Governor of the State of New York, was at that period on a visit to Newport, Rhode Island. As soon as the condition of affairs was known to him he returned to Albany and immediately revoked the order forbidding the parade. He then hastened to New York and summoned a council of the city authorities, both civil and military, to meet him on July 11, 1871. He was a resolute, determined man, who allowed no political sympathy to interfere with his action upon this occasion. In fact, any clear-headed politician could have seen that no greater political blunder could have been made than the step taken by Superintendent Kelso in revoking the permit immediately after this meeting.

The following proclamation was then issued by the Governor :

Having been only this day apprised, while at the Capitol, of the actual condition of things here with reference to proposed processions to-morrow, and having, in the belief that my presence was needed, repaired hither immediately, I do make this proclamation.

The order heretofore issued by the police authorities in reference to said processions having been duly revoked, I hereby give notice that any and all bodies of men desiring to assemble and march in peaceable procession in this city to-morrow, the twelfth inst., will be permitted to do so. They will be protected to the fullest extent possible by the military and police authorities. A military and police escort will be furnished to any body of men desiring it, on application to me at my headquarters (which will be at police headquarters in this city) at any time during the day. I warn all persons to abstain from interference with any such assemblage or processions except by authority from me; and I give notice that all the powers at my command, civil and military, will be used to preserve the public peace and to put down, at all hazards, every attempt at disturbance; and I call upon all citizens, of every race and religion, to unite with me and the local authorities in this determination to preserve the peace and honor of the city and State.

Dated at New York this eleventh day of July, A. D., 1871.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

By the Governor,

JOHN D. VAN BUREN, *Private Secretary*.

On the same afternoon orders were issued requiring all the regiments of the First Division to report at their armories early the next day in readiness for service. The entire police force of the city was also ordered on duty.

The Governor's vigorous proclamation, and the announcement of the measures he had caused to be taken to preserve order, elicited almost unanimous approval

from the press and the general public. It did not, however, deter the anti-Orangemen, who, for some unscrutable reason, seemed to have completely lost their heads. Some of their leaders endeavored at their meetings to induce them to abandon the idea of interfering with the procession, but the attempt was a failure. The permit for the parade was not issued by the police authorities until late in the day. This, it was asserted, was with the idea that it would then be too late for the Orangemen to organize their procession. This was a mistake, as they were as obstinate as their opponents.

At 6 A. M. on July 12 a large body of police was massed around police headquarters in Mulberry Street, and the remainder of the force, together with all the city regiments, were on duty and stationed at various points throughout the city near the localities where trouble was apprehended. One regiment, together with the Washington Gray troop, was despatched to Elm Park to protect the residence of Mr. Heiser, which had been threatened with destruction on account of the assistance which he had rendered to some Orangemen who had been injured in the previous year. A large body of laborers who were at work upon the Boulevard stopped work early in the day and proceeded down town, attacking on their way all other laborers that they met who were not Irish. A detachment of police was sent to quell the disturbance. As it threatened to assume dangerous proportions, the troops at Elm Park were ordered to reënforce the police. Their presence put an end to this part of the riot. Other detachments of police or soldiers were from time to time despatched to other points of threatened danger. These points were

constantly increasing. Riotous crowds were assembling at different portions of the city and parading through the streets, creating great alarm among the residents. This was well-founded, as many of these bodies were composed of thieves and toughs who had organized for the purpose of beginning to pillage as soon as the police should be engaged with the rioters. On every side there were indications that, unless the growing disturbance was soon checked, another "draft riot" was imminent. Rumors of terrible doings in the central and upper parts of the city were circulated in the downtown districts. These were readily believed, and the business communities in consequence became wrought up to a high state of feverish apprehension.

The regiments which were to constitute the escort of the Orange procession comprised the Sixth (Col. Story), the Seventh (Col. Clark), the Ninth (Col. Fiske), the Twenty-second (Col. Porter), and the Eighty-fourth (Col. Mitchell). These were placed under the command of Brig.-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, then commanding the First Brigade of the First Division. A body of 600 policemen was detailed as an addition to the escort.

The Twenty-second Regiment assembled at its armory early in the morning of July 12, and, as is customary with it upon all occasions where dangerous work is to be performed, paraded with full ranks. At about noon, in pursuance of orders received from Maj.-Gen. Shaler, the Commandant of the First Division, the regiment marched, under command of Col. Porter, to Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, which was the point of the assembling of the Orangemen's pro-

cession. The march was made in silence, without music, the field and staff officers parading on foot. The Twenty-second was the first body of troops to reach the ground. It found a large body of police assembled there, guarding the Orangemen, whose parade was the cause of all the disturbance. These were a small body, reported as being 61 in number, and were apparently a very respectable class of men. Each wore a broad, orange-colored sash over his shoulders and a white apron. Their marshal, a man named Johnson, wore a blue coat, buff vest, white trousers, and a high black hat, with the other regalia of the order, including an orange-colored sash, fully ten inches wide, extending from his left shoulder to his waist. He rode a chestnut horse, being the only mounted man in the procession. Before the arrival of the regiment the police had been able to keep Eighth Avenue comparatively clear. But the side streets, particularly to the west, were filled with an unruly crowd. This was composed of the "toughest" kind of characters that the men in the Twenty-second had ever encountered. It was constantly overflowing into the avenue, notwithstanding the efforts of the police to keep back those who composed it. There having been no music to give any information of the approach of the regiment, its appearance was therefore a surprise. The sudden entry of a solid column of disciplined men, marching with military precision, into this scene of disorder, at once produced a marked change in the condition of affairs. The regiment was cheered by the Orangemen and hissed by the mob. Gen. Varian not having arrived, Col. Porter held a short conference with the officer of the police

who was in charge of the force on duty there. He then formed the Twenty-second in line on the edge of the westerly sidewalk of Eighth Avenue, facing east, with its right resting at or near Twenty-ninth Street, and immediately gave the order "to load with ball and cartridge." This was almost the last appearance of the regiment with muzzle-loaders, and, in loading, the men were careful to exhibit the bullets to the rioters in front of them, and to let them observe that they were inserted into the barrels of their rifles. The fact that the regiment had loaded "with real bullets" was speedily communicated to the crowds near by by those who had witnessed the fact. It seemed to be unexpected, and, for a short time, had a demoralizing effect upon the mob. Relying upon this, the police then determined to clear the avenue and to drive the crowds back to the heads of the streets, the officers in charge remarking they "would play with the mob no longer." In response to the shrill police whistles, the policemen sprang forward in a body upon the mob, clubs in hands, plying them with a vigor and effect upon the arms, legs, shoulders and heads of those composing the mob, and quickly stampeding them. They broke at once, making a wild rush down the side streets, and leaving a clear space, into which the regiments which had been designated to constitute the military escort formed as fast as they appeared.

Gen. Varian having arrived, the escort was formed by him in Eighth Avenue, in the shape of a hollow square, enclosing the Orangemen in the centre. The Twenty-second was formed in column of fours, and marched on the right flank of the parading Orangemen;

the Eighty-fourth, in a similar formation, marched on the left flank.

The left wing of the Seventh led the procession in column of companies, and the Sixth and Ninth regiments, also in column of companies, followed in the rear of the Orangemen. A strong detachment of police, extending from house to house, constituted a rear guard.

Before the procession moved, the right wing of the Seventh was posted by Gen. Varian in line along the westerly sidewalk of Eighth Avenue, facing eastward, with the left resting on Twenty-eighth Street, to observe the movements of an armed mob which had taken possession of the houses on the eastern side of the avenue. Orders were given to them to fire upon any persons who made any hostile demonstrations from the windows or tops of these houses.

The formation being completed, the procession began its march down Eighth Avenue. The side streets, and also the windows, doors and roofs of the stores and houses on the avenue and the eastern sidewalk of the latter, were packed with a yelling, jeering, hostile mob, composed of the worst elements in the city, shouting curses and threats at the passing Orangemen and their escort. These harmless expressions were soon followed by showers of missiles of every conceivable sort, including bricks, stones, vegetables, crockery, slops, filth, garbage, etc., which were hurled from the housetops and windows at those in the procession. Every few minutes the sharp crack of a pistol-shot could be heard over the roar of the crowd. As the column advanced these shots became more and more frequent. When these

assaults were made from the houses in front of the right wing of the Seventh, which was opposite the point of commencement of the march, they were returned by shots from these companies. These were fired by individual soldiers at the command of their officers, and the fire, although inaccurate (as few of the men then knew how to shoot), did much to keep down the attacks. The police and detectives, dressed as civilians, kept abreast of the column, and did valiant service, dashing into the crowd and clubbing and dragging into the column prominent rioters, and also seizing pistols and other weapons from the ruffians who had collected upon the stoops and sidewalks, the mistake having been made of not keeping the avenue clear from house to house. When the head of the procession reached Twenty-third Street Gen. Varian ordered a halt, for the purpose of giving the right wing of the Seventh time to rejoin the left wing at the head of the column. This halt was a grave error. It probably led the mob to think that the resistance in front had stopped the procession. At all events, its effect was to excite them to renewed attacks. When the right wing of the Seventh formed into a column of fours and proceeded to march up the west sidewalk of Eighth Avenue, the procession had passed beyond the cover of their fire, and was at a halt. Upon it the storm broke forth with redoubled fury. The shower of missiles became a veritable bombardment. This was accompanied by the crack and flash of pistols from the sidewalks and windows, while the wild roar of cries and jeers from the crowd drowned all orders. The mob pressed close to the rear of the column, particularly at Twenty-seventh Street, and on several occasions the

rear guard of police turned and made fierce charges upon them, driving them back again and again. A large number of soldiers in the procession were struck. Many were painfully, some seriously, and several mortally injured. Two were killed upon the spot. Nearly all of the troops carried unsightly marks of the foul character of some of the projectiles. Sergt. McCullough, of the Twenty-second, received a painful injury on the knee from a brick. The indignation felt by the soldiers needs no description. In addition to their anger from their personal treatment and the sympathy they felt for their comrades, who were being momentarily injured around them, there was added the apprehension that at any moment they might themselves be struck down by some of the deadly missiles which were flying about them. Nothing but military discipline kept them from returning the assaults made upon them by the mob, and it is not surprising that before long this gave way in some of the organizations. This was particularly the case in the Ninth, whose colonel, the notorious "Jim Fisk," was no soldier and had therefore neither the respect nor the confidence of his regiment. From the window-blinds all along the street jets of smoke spurted out, showing that the inmates were discharging pistols at the procession. A man partially hid by a chimney stood upon one of the roofs loading and firing a musket at those in the street. A woman, who, in defiance of the mob, waived a handkerchief at the Orangemen, was shot dead by a maddened rioter standing behind her, the whole top of her head being blown off.

A wooden awning and news-stand situated on the

southeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue had been occupied by a mob of rioters, who were armed with pistols, bricks and missiles of all descriptions. As the portion of the procession containing the Orangemen reached this point a member of the Eighty-fourth was struck by a pistol-ball, and Capt. Douglas, a captain of one of the companies in that regiment, was felled by a blow on the head. Whether or not Capt. Douglas gave an order to fire was a disputed question. The men of his company, however, either assumed that he gave it, or, being enraged at his fall, opened fire at the crowd from which the missile which injured him proceeded. This firing was more in the way of a fusillade than a volley, and was taken up by the rest of the Eighty-fourth. It was aimed to the eastward at the mobs who were in the houses and on the sidewalks of Eighth Avenue and in the adjacent streets. Its nature may be judged from the fact that ex-Capt. Palmer, of the Twenty-second (who had volunteered to serve with his old company, C, as a private), stated that when he turned to see the cause of the firing the rifles of the Eighty-fourth were at all sorts of angles in the air, and looked as if the regiment was coming to a bad "support arms." The firing rapidly passed to the rear, and was taken up by the Sixth and the Ninth Regiments. These were in column of companies, but in some unscrutable way managed to fire to the eastward. In doing this it was believed that they injured some of their own men. After firing, they broke and scattered so that the avenue was almost clear.

The companies of the right wing of the Seventh, which was then on the western sidewalk of Eighth Avenue,

halted, and faced to the east. The others were in column of platoons in the avenue into which they had wheeled before breaking into fours. Lying in the street were a number of injured National Guardsmen. Among these was Private Paige, of the Ninth, whose head had been smashed with a coping stone. The leading companies of the Seventh which were in line at once opened fire on the mob on the east side of the street and in the houses. This was done under orders, and was "at will," so that many of the men fired several shots each. One of these killed the man who was shooting from the roof, just as he was leaning forward to again fire his musket.

Adj. William J. Harding, of the Twenty-second, had taken advantage of the halt to pass down the regimental column for the purpose of delivering certain orders from Col. Porter to the company commanders. In doing so he had reached the sixth company in column, when suddenly the sharp sounds of irregular, running firing rang out from the left flank and the rear columns of the escort. Instantly many men of the Twenty-second faced in the direction of the firing, and instinctively formed line by executing fours left, at the same time bringing down their pieces to the position of "ready." Knowing that no authoritative command to fire could have been given to the Twenty-second in the formation in which the regiment had been halted, Adj. Harding ran briskly along the front of the line of the Twenty-second to the head of the regimental column, knocking up the rifles with his sword and shouting as he passed, "No firing, men, no firing; steady, men, steady." As he ran along he received

successive reassuring responses from dozens of men and officers, "All right, Adjutant; all right."

At the first indication of firing the police on the east flank of the procession had thrown themselves flat upon the ground, and had thus almost wholly escaped the bullets. Although many were killed and wounded,* they were few compared with the number of shots that were fired. The riot took place while Creedmoor was being laid out. The Twenty-second was the only regiment in the escort that had, at that time, had the least instruction in shooting.† With the exception of such as had served in the field, the great majority of the members of the other regiments had never fired a ball cartridge. None of them could shoot as the National Guardsmen of the present day (1895) understand the word. They were consequently inclined to be nervous and somewhat afraid of their guns when the latter were loaded. This made their fire ineffective when directed at the rioters who were throwing bricks from the roof or firing pistols from the windows. It also made the soldiers themselves unsteady, and largely contributed to the firing without orders which took place upon this occasion. As an example of this combination of ignorance and nervousness it may be stated that the writer was informed by an officer of one of the regiments that was engaged in this riot that when the rifles of its men were examined after its return to its armory, quite a considerable number were found to have more than one charge in them. This showed that the men who used

* See estimate at page 431, post.

† See Chap. XXXVIII., "Inauguration of Rifle Practice," page 392, ante.

them had put the bullet in the barrel before the powder, and then, not noticing in their excitement when they fired that the explosion of the cap had not discharged the cartridge, had rammed another load on top of the first. This, however, was not an uncommon occurrence with soldiers using muzzle-loaders. On some of the battlefields of the War rifles have been found that had three, four and even as high as seven loads in them. In other words, they were filled up nearly to the muzzle by their over-excited and probably thoroughly scared owners.

One of the results of this riot was to impress upon the leading officers of the National Guard the importance and, in fact, the necessity of instructing the different regiments in rifle practice.*

This greatly helped the work of the National Rifle Association and of the Department of Rifle Practice when the latter was organized by the writer in 1874.

The firing ceased as suddenly as it commenced. Then came a perfect pandemonium. The howling, furious mob was now completely panic-stricken. They made a wild rush in all directions to escape, jumping on each other, breaking in the doors and windows of the stores, and acting like maniacs. The groans and cries of the wounded were heard in all directions. All discipline appeared to be lost in the Eighty-fourth Regiment, which broke its ranks and surged back through the Orangemen nearly to the west side of Eighth Avenue. The parading Orangemen not unnaturally retreated before the rush of the Eighty-fourth, and many of them began to take off their insignia prepara-

* See Col. Porter's order, page 433, post.

tory to flight. The situation was indeed critical, and threatened for a moment to break up the Orange procession. But those who excitedly attempted to pass over to the west side of the avenue were confronted by the solid line of the Twenty-second, which stood there in double ranks, shoulder to shoulder, at a "charge bayonets." This steady front gave a confidence to the Eighty-fourth and the Orangemen, which gradually restored order, although the confusion and excitement on the east side of the avenue was very great for a time.

The regimental surgeons, particularly those of the Twenty-second, at great personal risk came out from the column and cared for the injured police, soldiers and rioters who were lying in the streets. It is unnecessary to say that at this day there was no such thing in the National Guard as stretchers, litters or ambulances. Many of the wounded were carried away by their immediate friends or fellow rioters, but a number of the dead remained where they fell until long after the procession had gone on.

The order of the troops in protecting the parading Orangemen was now changed by Gen. Varian. The Eighty-fourth was relieved and the Twenty-second extended not only down the left flank of the column, but also across the rear and partly upon the right flank of the procession, the remaining gap being filled by the Ninth. Order being finally restored, the Orangemen resumed their places and also their insignia, which many of them had hastily removed. The guarding columns then closed in and the command moved forward. As it started crowds gathered in over the scene of the late

conflict and gazed with appalled eyes at the forms of the dead and dying who were scattered through the streets. Shouts of execration from the women rang along the column, but the men who had formerly been the loudest in the attack seemed terrorized by the lesson which had been taught them, and attempted no further assault. The procession continued its march through Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth Street and Fourth Avenue to the Cooper Institute. As it passed through Fourteenth Street the soldiers and Orangemen were cheered by the spectators, much to the disgust of a crowd of rough-looking men who hung along the skirts of the procession. As the procession passed through Fourth Avenue a number of minor attacks were made upon it and some missiles were thrown. This attack, however, was promptly broken up by a charge of the police. In Union Square a number of pistol-shots were fired at Johnson, the Orange marshal, and the police made several arrests. On reaching the Cooper Institute, where the main attack had been intended to be made by the rioters, the troops were deployed and cleared a wide space, extending from Ninth Street to the junction of Fourth Street and the Bowery. While this was being done the Orangemen quietly doffed their insignia and disappeared, as if the ground had swallowed them. The regiments thereupon returned to their armories.

Mr. Johnson, the leader or marshal of the Orangemen, was, without doubt, the bravest man of the day. He was the only mounted man in the procession. As above-stated, he wore clothes which were equivalent to a uniform, in addition to the full regalia and broad

orange scarf of his "order." He consequently presented a conspicuous target at which many a missile was hurled and shot fired. But he rode coolly along, looking straight ahead, with apparent unconcern, from the formation of the procession to the place of dismissal. That he escaped unhurt must be regarded as marvellous.

Col. Porter's official report, written at the time, concisely states the doings of the Twenty-second for the remainder of the day as follows:

The men of this command, under the faithful and constant supervision of their officers, stood firm, maintained their position, and did not fire a single shot. There was no assault of any consequence, as far as I know, made upon the column during the rest of the march. The column marched—this regiment continuing as a guard—seven companies on the right flank of the procession, one company on the left flank and one in the rear—through Eighth Avenue, Twenty-third Street, Fifth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Fourth Avenue to the intersection of Third and Fourth Avenues. At this last point the procession which we guarded dispersed, and, by order of Gen. Varian, this regiment cleared the avenues from Eighth Street to the intersection of Third and Fourth Avenues, and down to Fourth Street, and then formed in double lines across the avenue at Fourth Street, facing south. In this vicinity large crowds were assembled, both in front of the regiment and in the side streets. No demonstrations of any serious nature were made, however, in my front or vicinity, although the detective police near us made a considerable number of arrests, and, particularly along Fourth Avenue, took a large number of pistols and other weapons from men in the crowd on our flank. A little before 6 o'clock p. m. we were relieved by the Sixth Regiment (Col. Sterry), and, by direction of Gen. Varian, proceeded to our armory to await further orders. Arriving at the armory I caused an inspection of arms to be made. During the evening I have permitted a few members to be absent for about an hour at a time for the

purpose of visiting their families in cases of sickness or where there appeared to be urgent reasons, but no more than five or six men have been absent at any one time from any one company.

The regiment is now held at the armory for further orders: present, 29 officers and 378 enlisted men; total, 407. The drum corps, but not the band, has been with the command during the day. I would respectfully call attention to the gallant conduct of Surg. Rodenstein and Asst.-Surg. Roberts, of my staff, who, at the time of the affair at Twenty-fourth Street, and while the firing was still going on, went to the assistance of the wounded in Twenty-fourth Street and assisted in removing the wounded policemen and others to a neighboring druggist's. I desire, also, to speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct and valuable service of the detachments of police in my front and on my flank.

Col. Porter's commendation of the police was fully deserved. Their conduct throughout the day was most efficient. It was known that a disorderly crowd had collected at the junction of Twenty-third Street and Broadway, and an attack upon the procession was anticipated at that point. Before reaching it the police gathered their prisoners in a body at the head of the column and marched them past, each having an officer alongside of him who held a revolver at his prisoner's ear. The spectacle was most impressive and destroyed all the ideas of an attack upon the procession, which the crowd which had assembled there had previously entertained. The police never permitted any demonstration to gain headway. The least attack was instantly met by them by a fierce charge, in which their night sticks were freely used and which at once quelled any threatened outbreak.

The troops were retained under arms at the various armories during the night, but were all dismissed early in the morning of the thirteenth, excepting the Twenty-second. By Special Order No. 18, of that day, from First Division Headquarters, received at the armory about 5:30 o'clock A. M., the Twenty-second was ordered by Gen. Shaler to Elm Park, at Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, to relieve the Seventy-first Regiment and the Washington Grays, who, as above stated, had been sent there to prevent an outbreak on the part of a large gang of Irish laborers employed in the laying of the new aqueduct pipes. The regiment was immediately formed and despatched, company after company, by the Sixth Avenue Horse Railway, ten cars of which were appropriated by Col. Porter for the purpose as they successively arrived at Fourteenth Street on their up-town trip. At Forty-third Street and Sixth Avenue baskets of sandwiches and pails of coffee were served in the street to the command by way of breakfast. From this point the regiment marched to the depot of the Eighth Avenue horse-car line and was conveyed to Elm Park by special cars. Upon the way they passed through hundreds of laborers engaged in cutting through and grading Eighth Avenue above Sixtieth Street. These frequently made hostile demonstrations against the troops, which more than once threatened to be serious. Happily no actual assault was attempted, excepting that a few stones were thrown at the cars. The Twenty-second remained on duty at Elm Park until about noon of the thirteenth, when, on receipt of orders to that effect, it returned, marching back through Central Park and

Fifth Avenue to the armory, where it was immediately dismissed.

The following table of casualties in the escorting regiments is compiled from the *Army and Navy Journal*:

REGIMENT.	KILLED	WOUNDED.		TOTAL.
	MEN.	OFFICERS.	MEN.	
Sixth.....		1	2	3
Seventh.....		1	3	4
Ninth.....	3	1	3	7
Twenty-second....		1	8	9
Eighty-fourth.....		1	2	3
Aggregate.....	3	5	18	26

The character of the wounds included cuts, stabs, pistol-shots, severe contusions from missiles and bruises from clubs. In addition, there were a large number of men who received slight wounds of which no record was made. The killed all belonged to the Ninth. Private Paige (K) had his skull crushed by a coping thrown from a height. Private Pryor and Serg. Wyatt (F) were shot. The exact number of rioters killed and wounded by the fire of the troops was never definitely ascertained, but trustworthy estimates put the former at about fifty and the latter at about seventy.*

The walls, window shutters and doors of the houses on the east side of Eighth Avenue from

* As usual in such outbreaks, several innocent persons, whose curiosity had induced them to mingle with the mob as spectators, were among those who fell victims to the firing of the troops.

Twenty-fourth to Twenty-seventh Streets bore the bullet marks of the firing for a long time after the occurrence, and the locality was visited daily for weeks after the riot by hundreds of curious sight-seers. Whatever may have been the strict military lessons to be drawn from the events of the day, one view at least was acquiesced in by all good citizens not only of New York, but of the whole Union, and that was that the power and honor of New York had been fully sustained and the value of its National Guard had been again demonstrated. Public opinion fully approved of the firing on the mob, although without orders, and no attempts were made to punish any of those concerned in it. An encounter with a mob is one of the most difficult situations in which troops, either regulars or volunteers, can be placed, and, while it is easy to criticise what they may have done or omitted, it is exceedingly difficult at the moment to do enough and yet not to do too much. After the smoke of the riot had cleared away and the events of the day had become a familiar story, the Twenty-second received high commendation from many sources for the soldierly behavior and superior discipline which it had shown upon the occasion. Within a few months after the riots, Alderman Quincy, son of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, himself a soldier of repute, in discussing the report of the Military Committee of the Common Council of Boston, Mass., in favor of establishing regimental armories in Boston, made the following complimentary remarks with reference to the Twenty-second:

It does not need, in my opinion, military experience to perceive at once the great advantage of the system proposed

as enabling commanders to establish and enforce a regimental standard of discipline and of drill. I mention these qualities in the order of their importance, for although they ought to go together they are by no means identical. For example,* Regiment of New York has or had the reputation of being the best-drilled command in that city; but on the occasion of the July riot the Twenty-second made for itself a record of discipline of which regular troops might well be proud. Receiving, as the casualty returns show, their full share of brickbats during the riot, they marched back to their Armory when it was over without having fired a shot. The fact that others yielded to the excitement and fired without orders need not perhaps condemn them, for regulars have often done the same when opposed to a mob. The red coats did it in State Street, when the crowd were pelting them, and the two massacres of the Paris Boulevards, by which in turn Louis Phillipe lost a throne and Louis Napoleon waded to one, were both caused by troops of the line firing without orders. But to American militia, who can show steadiness superior to that of European regulars, all honor should be allowed.

In promulgating to the Twenty-second the orders of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief expressing thanks to the officers and soldiers of the National Guard for their patriotic services on the "Twelfth of July," Col. Porter, following his usual administrative methods, took advantage of the occasion, in General Orders No. 13, series 1871, to point out to his command the usefulness of the military experiences of that day as follows:

The services of this regiment on the twelfth and thirteenth July have received sufficient acknowledgment from the people, the press and the officers under whom it had the honor to serve. It remains only for the colonel commanding to congratulate the

* Left blank in the report.

officers and men on their prompt and almost unanimous response to the orders to assemble on the morning of the twelfth. Men left their business at a moment's warning, and many came from remote points, summoned by telegraph, to take their places in the ranks. The total present was considerably above the average attendance. Of the absentees, it has been ascertained that the greater number were sick, or too far away from the city to join us in time. The record is creditable to the command; and manifests an *esprit du corps* which holds a duty to the regiment paramount to all other considerations. The lesson of the twelfth July was sharply illustrated, and must not be forgotten. It is the necessity of the most exacting discipline; not mere proficiency in the manual of arms, but the habit of unquestioning obedience, the subjection of the wishes, opinions and will of the individual to the proper authority, at all times and under all circumstances. A battalion thoroughly under the control of one mind is a power to be feared; but, influenced by various and adverse opinions, is little better than a mob. Another consideration suggested by the events of the day is the need of a higher standard of marksmanship. This matter has been brought to the notice of the command in previous orders from these headquarters. It is believed that breech-loading rifles will soon be issued, and it is hoped that suitable facilities for target practice may be afforded to the regiments of the First Division. Still, much can be accomplished in the armory, and officers are urged to prepare themselves to give instructions in rifle practice as soon as the coming drill season commences. It is suggested, also, that an acquaintance with some parts of the bayonet drill might be of great use to the men in such service, as the regiment is most likely to be called upon to take part.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

FROM 1869 TO 1890.

THE history of the Twenty-second during this period presents a steady improvement. The matters of special interest are treated in different chapters under the subjects affected. Speaking generally, it may be said that after 1870 the strain of the War began to wear off and more interest was taken in National Guard matters, recruits were easier to obtain, and National Guard prospects began slowly to improve. During this period the experiences of one year were much like those of another, and, while interesting at the time to those who were engaged in them, presented little to be recorded in the history of the regiment. The regular drills were had during the season and the usual street parades and reviews were annually made. The custom of parading upon Washington's Birthday, after having been followed for many years, was finally abandoned, the weather being apt to be too inclement for a street parade. In its place a dinner of the Board of Officers was substituted. During each winter the regiment gave a series of concerts and usually a ball.

Altogether too much time and money, according to present ideas, were spent upon these. In looking over

the proceedings of the Board of Officers, it is surprising to see how much of time and attention was given to them. The strain thrown upon the officers and men in being required to purchase tickets for these festivities, and in endeavoring to dispose of them, was great, and no more beneficial reform was ever effected than the decision made a few years after Col. Porter had assumed command to limit these matters as far as was possible, and to concentrate the thoughts and time of officers and men upon purely military matters.*

Another subject which occupied a large part of the attention of the Board of Officers was the leasing of the armory, a matter which came up every few years.†

In the peculiar relations which the regiment occupied toward the Board of Supervisors in respect to its armory, it was wise for it to maintain friendly relations with the leading members of that august body. The completion of the large drill-room had been connected with the grant of its use to the great "Sanitary Fair." This established a precedent, so that applications were made by wholesale for its use for various charitable organizations, many of which had influential backing. These were not all granted, for if they had been the regiment would have been unable to drill. But many of them were. The regiment also, upon a number of occasions, by leasing this drill-room for a few days in each year obtained funds which it needed for the uni-

* The author hazards the opinion that this is not the case in regard to street parades, and that it was a mistake to abandon them. While it may be conceded that they are of little military value, they are important, like a distinctive full-dress uniform, in attracting public attention to the regiment, and do much to help enlistments.

† See Chapter XLII., "The Fight for a New Armory," page 482, post.

forms for the band and to assist in the various changes of uniform for the men which were made, as well as to make up the moneys needed for various other purposes. The matter ultimately came to such a point that there was scarcely a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second at which some application was not received for the use of its armory. This became such a nuisance and interfered so much with the instruction of the regiment as to lead to the adoption of a resolution by the Board of Officers on September 13, 1872, that thereafter the armory should not be leased for any purpose. To this decision the regiment has since steadily adhered. In November, 1868, there were apprehensions of disturbance which caused the issuance of a general order from division headquarters that all officers and men should at once report to the armory whenever twelve strokes should be rung upon the fire bells.

Among the many pleasant events which marked the period covered by this chapter were various excursions made by the regiment to different points, where it was entertained by prominent military organizations, and by its reception of various organizations which visited New York. The limits of this history do not permit a description of these events. Among the most notable of them was the visit of a battalion of the Twenty-second, consisting of Companies B and D, under command of Capt. Vose of Company D, in 1868 to Boston, Charlestown and Providence. In the former city the Light Battery placed its armory at its disposal, and the command was escorted and entertained by the First Massachusetts Regiment and in Charlestown by the Charlestown Cadets. In Providence it was escorted and enter-

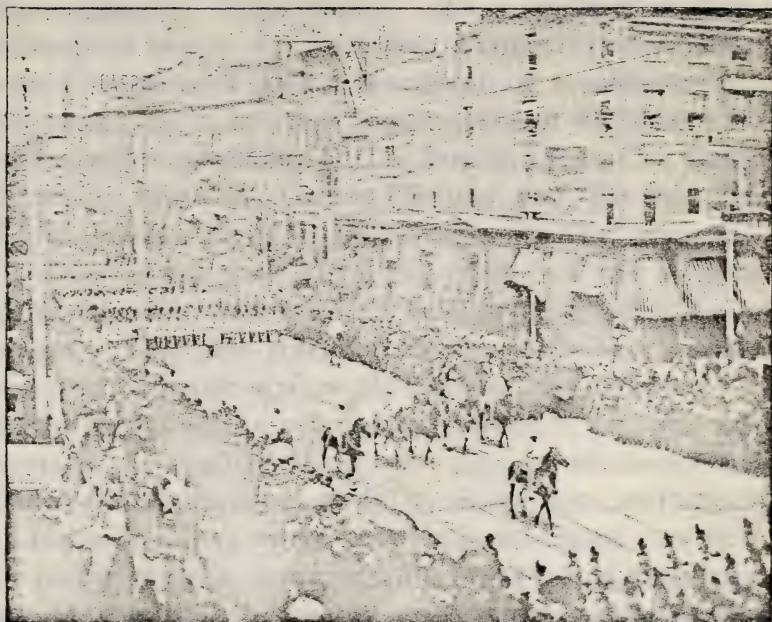
tained by the Providence Light Infantry. The command made a fine display and was received with the greatest hospitality. It had been originally intended by the regiment that it should go into camp during that year. But the social element prevailed over the military, as not infrequently happened in those days, and, as the excursion was decided upon, the idea of a camp was abandoned. The same thing occurred in June, 1870, when a trip to Sing Sing for target practice was planned, for the purpose of repeating the valuable experiences of the preceding year. When it became known that the Twenty-second proposed coming to Sing Sing the residents of the town tendered it a reception and ball. This made full uniform and white trousers a necessity, and this in turn caused the abandonment of the idea of target practice. The regiment went to Sing Sing in full uniform and enjoyed itself greatly. But it did not receive the military benefit which the original plan would have ensured.

The Providence Light Infantry made a visit to New York, October 13, 1869, and were escorted and entertained by the Twenty-second, in return for the hospitality with which it had been treated by that organization. It acknowledged the compliment by presenting to the Twenty-second a handsome set of resolutions.

On June 19, 1870, Col. Richard Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, formerly captain Company D, presented nine gold medals, one to be given to the best-drilled man in each company of the Twenty-second.

On August 2, 1870, Companies A and B, reënforced by volunteers from the other companies, made a very enjoyable trip to Long Branch. In July, 1871, the

Orange riots took place.* In October, 1871, the New Haven Grays were received and entertained by the Twenty-second. In November, 1871, an exciting election was held, which resulted in the overthrow of the "Tweed



THE TWENTY-SECOND AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL, 1876.

Ring." There being great apprehensions of an outbreak, the Twenty-second, together with the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventy-first regiments, were ordered on duty at their respective armories. No disturbance, however, occurred.

In August, 1875, the regiment escorted the victorious team of American riflemen upon their return from Dollymount.

* See Chapter XXVIII., page 409 ante.

On July 4, 1876, the Twenty-second participated in the great centennial parade at Philadelphia, together with a number of other organizations from the different States. It was entertained by the First Regiment, Pennsylvania N. G., in a manner that has since made the two regiments close friends. As a recognition of the attentions shown by the First Pennsylvania, a handsomely-engrossed and framed set of resolutions was presented to it by the Twenty-second in December, a committee consisting of Col. Porter, Lieut.-Col. Camp, Captains Horsfall, Cullen, Briggs and Loomis, and Lieut. Jardine going to Philadelphia for that purpose.

During the year 1877 the effects of the financial panic of 1873 had resulted in a general reduction of wages. This was resented by the laboring class and resulted in many strikes throughout the country, particularly among the railroad employees. In some portions of the country there were riots, in which the mob defied the authorities and did great damage, particularly in those localities where the National Guard was weak or inefficient, the damage done being often more than would have paid the cost of an efficient military organization for many years. As usual in periods of such outbreaks, the turbulent and discontented elements of society, whose existence is hardly known in ordinary times, began to come to the surface and to make their presence manifest. Prominent among these were the foreign communists or anarchists, as they are now called, who had emigrated from Europe in such numbers as to become quite formidable. There were many of these in New York, and, infected by the feeling of unrest and opposition to lawful authority which these outbreaks

had developed, they began to organize and to make open threats. This movement became so strong and aggressive as to thoroughly alarm the police and the city. Finally a large communistic meeting was called, to be held at Tompkins Park, on July 25, 1877, under the "red flag." It was feared by the authorities that this would result in the assemblage of a disorderly crowd which might develop into a mob that would pass beyond the control of the police, as had been the case in the terrible riots which had occurred at Pittsburg and other places in Pennsylvania. At the same time it was not considered wise to forbid it. They determined, however, to be prepared, and on July 24 all the regiments of the First Division were ordered to report at their armories and to be ready for active service. The Twenty-second at once assembled at its armory and remained there all day on July 24. The great meeting was permitted to take place on the evening of July 25, but the Seventh, Ninth and Twenty-second were ordered to be in immediate readiness to aid the police if their services were required. It is unnecessary to say that the ranks of the Twenty-second were full. The weather was hot and the confinement of so many men in the armory rendered it excessively disagreeable, so much so that many officers expressed the opinion that if again ordered for similar duty they would endeavor to obtain leave to camp in one of the parks. Col. Porter, to relieve the men, as well as to get them into proper military condition, marched them out of the armory every day, and had riot drill in Fourteenth Street, thereby starting any quantity of rumors of "bloody riots," etc. The men did not complain of

their confinement, and when the hour for the meeting came the regiment was formed, ready to march on the instant. But forewarned was forearmed. The communists were perfectly aware of the military force that was behind the police and did not dare to risk the consequences of any overt acts. Their great meeting was a tame one and soon adjourned without accomplishing anything, much to the disappointment of the younger element in the Twenty-second, who were only too anxious "to get a whack at the communists." The effect of this demonstration was to put an end to all ideas of an outbreak. By July 27 the situation had become so peaceful that the troops were released from duty. This was another of the many occasions where the city and State of New York have reaped the benefit of having an organized and efficient force of citizen soldiers. Upon this occasion the headquarters of the First Brigade were established in the armory of the Twenty-second.

In March, 1878, the internal troubles which had for some time affected Company G became so pronounced that it was disbanded. It was, however, reorganized on April 30, 1879, under Capt. Geo. S. Burger.

On April 27, 1878, the Twenty-second and its Veteran Corps visited Brooklyn, where they were received by the Twenty-third Regiment and made a parade, and on December 17, 1878, the officers of the Twenty-second were the guests of the Twenty-third at the ball given by the latter at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

On April 24, 1879, the compliment extended to the Twenty-second was returned, the Twenty-third visiting New York with its Veteran Corps, where it was escorted

and entertained by the Twenty-second, both organizations being inspected together.

On October 11, 1879, the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second gave a complimentary dinner to Col. Porter, at which he abandoned his contemplated purpose of resigning.

On March 14, 1879, Col. Belknap, of the Brigade Staff, presented a trophy (being a bronze statuette of a mounted warrior). to be shot for by teams from the several companies, and Lieut. Wm. Van Antwerp three \$100 United States 4 per cent. bonds, one of which was to be presented to the company showing the largest average attendance at drill through the year (which was won by Company C), one to the company showing the highest score at Creedmoor (won by Company C), and one to the company with the largest number of recruits for the year (won by Company G).

On September 23, 1880, the Twenty-second paraded at Tarrytown, upon the centennial anniversary of the capture of Maj. André, and the inauguration of the monument erected to commemorate that event.

April 11, 1879, the Board of Officers approved the design of the veteran marksman's badge, prepared by the writer, which was to be awarded to marksmen who should qualify for five successive years.

On Decoration Day, 1880, the First Pennsylvania Regiment, of Philadelphia (Col. Wiedersheim commanding), visited New York and paraded with the Twenty-second, and was afterwards entertained in the armory by the regiment, which did its best to return the hospitality which it had received in Philadelphia. Its efforts were most handsomely recognized by the receipt, on

November 12, 1880, of a beautiful testimonial from the First Pennsylvania Regiment, consisting of eagles, spear-heads and other ornaments for the colors, in acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to that regiment during their visit.

• Col. Porter went to Europe in June, 1881, and on his return, the following December, a grand "Welcome Home" review, dress-parade and reception was given in his honor on the twenty-first of that month. The Twenty-second also went twice to Governor's Island in 1881, by permission of Gen. Hancock, where it was drilled principally in skirmishing. On April 19, 1882, the regiment went to Philadelphia with its Veteran Corps and paraded at the laying of the corner-stone of the armory of the First Pennsylvania Regiment (Col. Wiedersheim), and were its guests at a banquet in St. George's Hall, and at a ball in the Academy of Music. On its return to New York the next morning, the regiment was escorted to its armory by the Seventh Regiment (Col. Clark). This trip was quite an eventful experience. The parade in Philadelphia was made in a smart shower, so that everybody got quite wet, and, as they were obliged to return in a very early train, they were compelled to practically stay up all night in damp clothes. They had, however, "a most enjoyable time."

The regiment had not confined itself to these festivities during these years, but had maintained a steady forward progress. It earned by hard work the honor which was awarded to it in the official report for the year 1882 of Brig.-Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Insp.-Gen. State of New York, which declared it to be at the head of the National Guard of the State.



THE TWENTY-SECOND PARADING ON UNION SQUARE.

EXTRACT FROM INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT:—

The following is the comparative standing of the various organizations, 100 being the highest attainable mark of merit :

* * *

Twenty-second Regiment, New York City.

Standing.....75

Average percentage present68

EXTRACT FROM SPECIAL REPORT.

The men are of fair physique and average height, and, as a rule, of a high order of intelligence. Both officers and men evinced the greatest interest in their duties and an earnest desire to learn all required of them. The general bearing, good discipline, and the respectful and decorous conduct of the command is remarkable, and it may be said that, as a whole, it approaches more nearly to the standard of the true soldier than any command in the State. * * * Discipline in camp at Peekskill was of the highest order and especially noteworthy. Military courtesy, quite thorough and most creditable. * * * Manual of arms, generally very good, but with a noticeable lack of snap in some of the companies, especially apparent in company drill, but, as a rule, greatly improved at all ceremonies. * * * School of battalion, good. Officers generally very proficient, but guides not thoroughly posted as to their duties, thereby often seriously injuring the precision of various movements, which otherwise would have been well executed. In all the foregoing branches of instruction there were, each day, various errors, but as time progressed and the last days were reached the regiment attained a very high degree of proficiency. The officers, as a rule, are very well instructed, intelligent and capable, much respected by the men, and holding them under control in a manner rarely seen in militia. The colonel is especially able and competent, and is admirably seconded by his adjutant and sergeant-major, who are, without exception, the best in the Guard. The command, as a whole, is in most satisfactory condition.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The *Twenty-second Regiment* has the honor of standing first in merit among regiments, namely..... 75.

On January 5, 1883, a delegation of officers of the regiment and Veteran Corps went to Philadelphia, and presented to the First Pennsylvania Regiment a stand of colors in acknowledgment of the hospitality shown by that regiment to them upon this occasion.

The Twenty-second, at the request of Gen. U. S. Grant, then President of the National Rifle Association, on May 18, 1883, contributed \$100 towards the expense of the team of National Guardsmen sent to represent the United States in the International Military Rifle Match at Wimbledon. On November 25 of that year it participated in the centennial celebration of the evacuation of New York by the British. On January 7, 1884, it gave a splendid ball at the new Metropolitan Opera House. This was not only a social and military success, but a financial one, as it realized \$3,000 profit.

On January 1, 1886, Col. Porter having been appointed adjutant-general, Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp was unanimously elected in his place January 18, 1886. Adj. William J. Harding being elected lieutenant-colonel and Capt. Geo. A. Miller (Company A) major.

Col. Camp had been identified with the Twenty-second almost from its organization, having enlisted as a private in Company B November 11, 1861. He had served with his company through the Harper's Ferry campaign as a sergeant. He was elected first lieutenant June 23, 1863, in the field in Pennsylvania. He became captain March 25, 1867. In 1868 he organized E Company, which he commanded until Feb-



COLONEL JOHN T. CAMP.

ruary 11, 1869, when he was elected major. On October 11, 1869, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He resigned October 28, 1871, and was re-elected as lieutenant-colonel December 22, 1873, and retained that position for thirteen years.

Col. Camp was a little above the medium size, well-built and with a fine military presence and a good voice. He was quiet and retiring in his manners, but very firm when he had made up his mind to adopt a particular course. He was a most accomplished instructor, and there have been but few officers in the National Guard who were his equals in handling a battalion. He adhered closely to the "Regular Army methods" introduced by Gen. Porter when in command, and maintained the standard of drill and discipline in which he found the regiment. He introduced and successfully carried out the system of drilling by trumpet signals which has since been followed and is now in use. This innovation was the more difficult as it had been introduced in the Seventh Regiment in 1862, and, after being tried for two years, was formally protested against by its Board of Officers. In fact, some of the company officers refused to adopt it. So strenuous was the opposition that the use of the bugle was abandoned by the Seventh in 1864,* and it therefore required a good deal of determination upon the part of Col. Camp and his officers to take up a method which had been tried and rejected by such a regiment as the Seventh.

From time to time after the War a number of the regiments of the National Guard of the city became unable to maintain their efficiency and were disbanded or

* "Clark's History of the Seventh Regiment," Vol. II., page 81.

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consolidated. Among these were all the cavalry, which once had formed an entire brigade. As these were composed almost entirely of German grocers, who rode (or rather bestrode, for they could not ride) their truck horses, their appearance was more remarkable than military. None of these ever went to the War, and their inefficiency was so generally conceded that they were never called upon to do riot duty, even during the draft riots, although they were then nominally on duty.* Once, upon a review held as late as 1876, when the Inspecting Officer ordered one of the best of these troops to "trot," three men fell off their horses before they had completed the passage in review. Among the infantry which thus passed out of existence were the following regiments: the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fourth and Ninety-sixth. This reduction led, in January, 1880, to the disbandment of the Fourth Brigade, the Twenty-second being transferred from it to the First.

In 1886 a further great reform in the organization of the National Guard was effected by Adj.-Gen. Porter, by consolidating the troops of New York City into a single brigade, thus doing away with the Division organization and that of three brigades. This got rid of a number of superfluous commanders with their staffs, which, with a few exceptions, were more ornamental

* At the time of the burning of the provost-marshal's office in Broadway they were drawn up on Sixth Avenue within a short distance from the scene of the riot, but the military authorities had not sufficient confidence in them to order them to suppress it. It is but fair to say that the Washington Gray troop was a much better organization than any of the others and did good service in the Orange riot in 1871.

than useful. It also dispensed with one set of papers and saved the time and red tape of one headquarters in passing communications to and from Albany.

The Twenty-second took a deep interest in the plan for raising the funds to provide a pedestal for the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, and gave an entertainment at the Madison Square Garden on May 1, 1886 (under the auspices of the *New York World*), which realized \$5,000 for the fund. This drill was a fine exhibition of the proficiency of the regiment in drilling by trumpet. It was largely attended and excited much favorable comment. The money having been raised and the pedestal built, the Twenty-second, on November 1, 1886, participated in the parade which took place to celebrate the unveiling of the statue.

A large number of the War veterans of the Twenty-second having united in organizing a Grand Army Post, known as James Monroe Post No. 607, Department of New York (after the first colonel of the Twenty-second, who died in service), the regiment assigned them rooms in its armory, where they have since made their headquarters. The officers of the regiment also united with Monroe Post on June 16, 1888, in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the Twenty-second upon its Pennsylvania campaign.

On September 16, preceding, the regiment itself had made a little excursion into Pennsylvania, as the escort of the Commander-in-Chief upon the Centennial Celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

It received a good deal of attention while in Philadelphia from its old friends of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, and when that organization visited New York

on April 30, 1889, to participate in the parade in honor of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Washington, the Twenty-second acted as their escort, and subsequently entertained their officers at the Belvedere Hotel.



CHAPTER XL.

THE VETERAN CORPS.

AS the term of enlistment of the first members of the Twenty-second expired and they began to leave the regiment, an earnest desire was felt by many of those who felt obliged to retire from the service to still retain some connection with the organization with which so many interesting memories of their youth were connected. The officers and men who remained with the regiment were also desirous of keeping in touch with its old members, partly from sentimental reasons, and partly, also, from the very practical one that many of the veterans whose services they were losing were prominent and influential men who could be of great assistance to the regiment in the future. Actuated by this feeling, a number of the companies had formed veteran organizations, which were found to be beneficial, and it was felt that a regimental organization would be still more so. Influenced by these motives, the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second, on April 22, 1868, secured the passage of Chapter 283 of the Laws of 1868, incorporating the Twenty-second Veteran Association, most of them being named as incorporators. The new organization shortly became popu-

lar. Many of the old members joined it, and thus renewed their connection with the regiment, and the Veteran Association became strong and enthusiastic. To make it still more so, as well as to give it a distinctly military character, it adopted a stylish blue uniform, in which, for a number of years, it frequently paraded with the Twenty-second. A mistake was made in modeling this organization as if it were a regiment. It was divided into companies, each having a captain and two lieutenants. It also had a colonel and a staff. These officers held no commissions and were usually elected without regard to the rank they had previously held in the Twenty-second. The "uniformed corps" soon pushed the ununiformed veterans to the rear and became a quasi-military body. This, after the elapse of a number of years, began to cause friction between its officers and those of the Twenty-second. There were similar bodies connected in like manner with the other National Guard regiments, and they all became very prominent in social matters. The "Uniformed Veterans Corps" had nothing to do but "have a good time," and they had it. They came to the front in military balls and receptions, and upon many parades, and it was frequently difficult for an outsider to tell who was the most important personage, the regularly commissioned colonel of the regiment, or the "colonel of the Veterans Corps," who might not have risen above the grade of a lieutenant in the service. It was also felt by the officers of the regiment that the existence and prominence of the uniformed Veteran Corps had a tendency to induce men to take their discharges from the service as soon as their term of enlist-

ment had expired, so as to join the former, when they could parade in a handsome uniform and enjoy the same social pleasures which were open to them in the regiment, without the restraints of military discipline. This was denied by the veterans, who insisted that they did all in their power to build up the regiments whose names they bore. About 1883 this feeling became so pronounced as to create a serious breach between the two organizations in all the National Guard regiments. This led to the passage, on March 1, 1884, of a resolution by the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second to the effect that, while they appreciated highly the Veteran Association, they would not recognize the uniformed organization. Similar action was taken by the other regiments. In consequence, the privileges extended to the uniformed veterans were cut off. Not only were they never invited to parade with the Twenty-second, or any other of the regular regiments, but they were excluded from the armories, and generally given the "cold shoulder."

The result was that a bitter feeling sprang up, which prevailed for several years, and finally led to the practical disappearance of the uniformed veteran organizations.

The affair was unfortunate, for in many ways the veterans' associations were productive of good. They always stood ready to help their old regiments whenever their assistance was needed, and they were able to do so in many ways. They were of particular service to the Twenty-second in its struggle for its new armory. On the other hand, the almost unanimous stand taken against them by the officers of the National Guard

regiments who were conversant with the situation showed that there was a solid ground for the complaints against the uniformed associations.

It is a matter for congratulation that sober second thought finally prevailed, and that these difficulties finally died out. But the "Uniformed Veterans Corps" in most organizations, including the Twenty-second, died with it, although the veterans, as a civilian body, continue to exist.



CHAPTER XLI.

THE STATE CAMP AND THE MARCH TO PEEKSKILL.

THE State Camp at Peekskill was inaugurated in the summer of 1882. The Twenty-second made its first tour of duty at this camp between July 29 and August 5 of that year, with great benefit to its discipline and reputation. All the details of a regimental tour of duty in camp had been thoroughly worked out beforehand by Col. Porter and Adj. Harding, and a regimental order (General Orders No. 16, July 24, 1882) had been issued prescribing a careful and elaborate system of camp regulations, covering every point relating to conduct, routine and discipline, and containing exact and precise instructions as to the correct manner of putting these rules into practical operation. A progressive system of instruction, both practical and theoretical, was also prescribed to be followed during the encampment.

As the Twenty-second, in common with all the other regiments of the National Guard of the State, was at that time wholly without practical knowledge of the routine duties of a regimental camp, the promulgation of minute and specific instructions was imperatively necessary for the orderly administration of the daily

military camp life of the regiment. In this the experience acquired by Col. Porter and Adjt. Harding as commissioned officers in the Civil War proved of incalculable value to the regiment, and at once gave it a marked advantage over other commands, whose officers had not had the benefit of that practical training.

These orders were strictly and faithfully carried out, not only to the letter, but also in spirit, and had a much more beneficial effect upon the National Guard service at large than is generally known. In fact, it is owing to this that the camp became a permanent institution of the State. The idea of a camp had been taken up by the State military authorities solely as an experiment, and the ground for the encampment had been leased for a year only. The organizations that had preceded the Twenty-second in camp had not apparently given the subjects connected with such a tour of duty sufficient previous preparation, and the officers attached to general headquarters were not at that time prepared to supply their shortcomings and deficiencies. The success attained prior to the coming of the Twenty-second had therefore been questionable, disappointing and wholly inadequate as a return for the expense which the camp had caused to the State. In other words, at the time when the Twenty-second marched into the State camp grounds to perform the closing tour of the camping season of 1882, the camp was practically regarded as a failure by the adjutant-general and the State authorities. But the highly satisfactory manner in which the Twenty-second performed its tour of duty, and the regulations which it introduced and carried into effect, not only changed this feeling, but disclosed the

proper way in which a military camp should be controlled and conducted, and demonstrated that if so conducted it would be of the greatest benefit to both the State and the National Guard. All idea of giving up the camp was thereupon abandoned, and soon after a series of regulations governing camp duty discipline and administration, mainly based upon those initiated by the Twenty-second, was prescribed by general headquarters, almost all of which have since been continued in force.

At the close of the encampment the Twenty-second "struck camp," according to the regulations. The tent ropes were loosened, men stationed at each tent, and a guard at the colors. At the trumpet signal the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," the first gun of a salute was fired, and every tent was lowered simultaneously to the ground, all the tents falling in the same direction. At the last strains of the National Anthem and the report of the twenty-first gun, the State and National colors were formally lowered from the poles, and the existence of the camp for the year ended officially, the whole ceremony forming an imposing and beautiful sight. It is believed that this has never been done in the State camp by any other regiment.*

* The following is an extract from a report of Insp.-Gen. Rodenbough in reference to the Twenty-second while in this camp :

FIELD NOTES, STATE CAMP, AUGUST 2, 1882.

Police of camp very good; Company streets in excellent condition; Company tents neatly arranged and perfectly aired; sinks properly disinfected and in good order.

REMARKS.—Course of instruction prescribed closely followed; men very steady under arms; officers generally competent and careful in instructions.

The following was published in connection with Regimental General Orders (No. 1, of 1883), in recognition of the services of Adj. Harding in aiding the regiment to deserve these encomiums :

At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment held at the armory January 12, 1883, the thanks of the Board were, on motion, unanimously tendered to Adj. William J. Harding for the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and which has won such high encomiums from general headquarters at Albany.

The establishment of this camp was one of the greatest benefits ever secured by the National Guard, and reflects the highest credit upon Adj.-Gen. Frederick Townsend, its originator. It at once fixed for the

* * Guard duty generally well done. Ceremony of review, inspection and muster executed very handsomely, but one or two slight errors. The incessant and precise attention to matters of detail by officers and men reflect the greatest credit upon the regimental and company commanders and upon the adjutant. The discipline of the regiment during the last three days has been almost perfect.

T. F. RODENBOUGH,

Assistant Inspector-General.

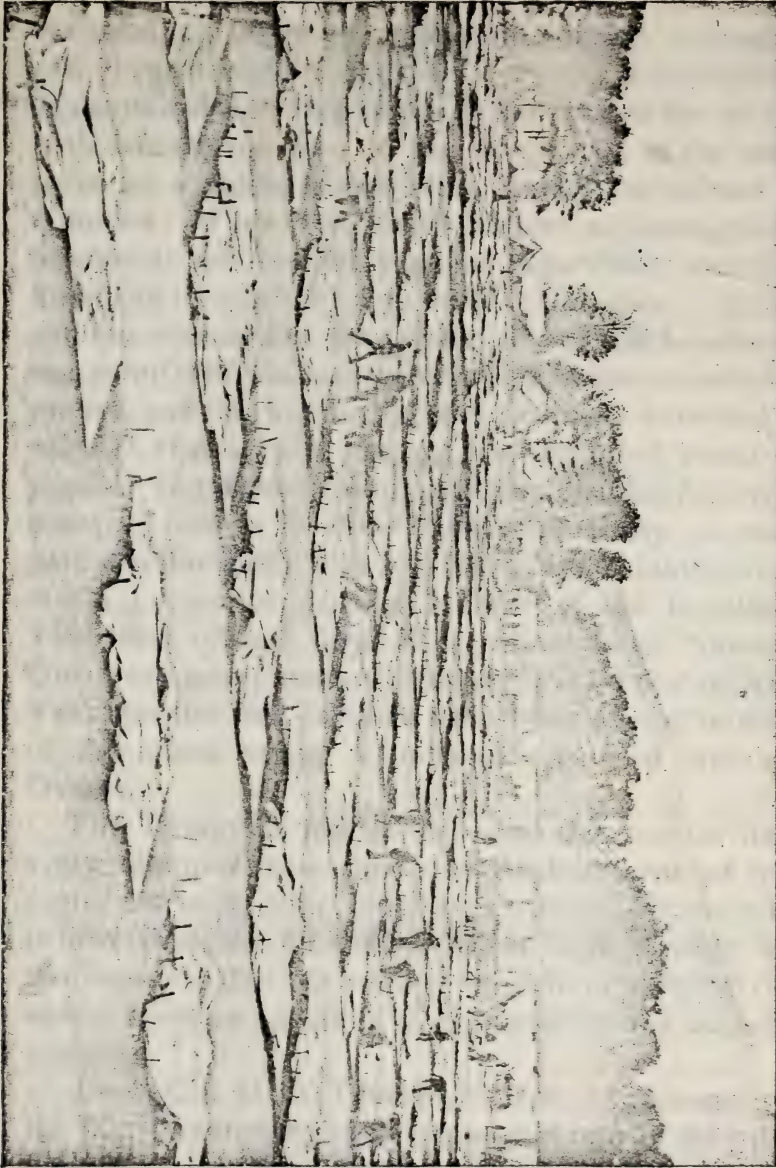
Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Inspector-General of the State, an officer of wide experience gained in the volunteer and regular service during and after the Civil War, in rendering his official report for this year (1882) accorded high praise to the Twenty-second, his concluding comments concerning the regiment being as follows:

* * * "The officers, as a rule, are very well instructed, intelligent and capable, much respected by the men, and holding them under control in a manner rarely seen in militia. The colonel is especially able and competent, and is admirably seconded by his adjutant and sergeant-major, who are, without exception, the best in the Guard. The command, as a whole, is in most satisfactory condition."

ROLL OF HONOR.

The *Twenty-second Regiment* has the honor of standing first in merit among regiments.

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SITUCK CAMP.

National Guard of the State and country a standard of drill and discipline which had previously been regarded as unattainable. In addition, it has opened the eyes of both officers and men to the importance of the many parts of a soldier's duty that cannot be learned in armories. When Gen. Porter became adjutant-general he gave it the strictest personal supervision, spending his entire time in the camp while it was open. By this and the exertions of the corps of officers that he selected as a camp staff, the management year by year steadily improved, and the instruction was gradually extended to subjects that it was not at first expected would be possible, so that now many a regiment that has finished a course of duty in the New York State Camp can compare very favorably with the best of the volunteer regiments in service during the War of the Rebellion. The army officers detailed to observe the National Guard camps express nothing but praise for that of New York, and its best features have been copied in most of the states having a force of organized National Guards.

The Twenty-second has repeated this tour of duty every alternate year since the establishment of the camp, excepting 1884, and always with benefit, not only to itself, but also to the service at large, through the thoroughness that has marked its terms of camp service and its rigorous exclusion of all unmilitary and doubtful practices.

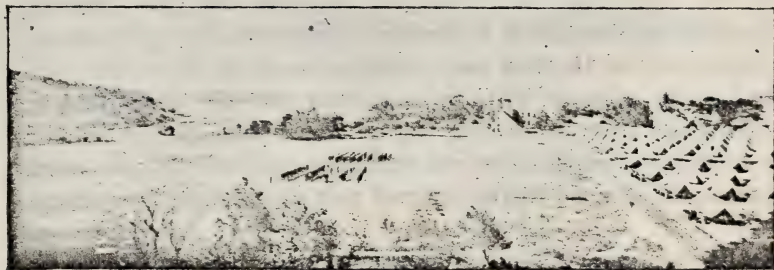
Lieut.-Col. H. W. Closson, U. S. A., in his report to the War Department upon the second tour of duty performed at the State camp by the Twenty-second, in 1885, gives it the precedence for military efficiency over

all the other regiments who occupied the camp that year, and awards to it the highest praise.* The following is the portion of this report which refers to the Twenty-second :

Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Porter commanding, July 25 to August 1 :

	OFFICERS.	MEN.
Full strength.	36	580
Present in camp Saturday.	36	521
Present in camp Wednesday.	34	488
Present in camp Saturday.	35	505

The average percentage of attendance of this regiment was the highest of all—87.44. * * *



GUARD MOUNT, STATE CAMP.

This was the last week of the encampment, and in many respects the most creditable.

The men of the Twenty-second went to their work in a thoroughly business-like way, that gave no excuse to any observer for supposing a picnic or celebration impending.

The battalion drills were devoted largely to skirmishing, and were conducted in a very efficient and practical manner. In the closed order one thing in particular was observed—that no time was wasted in dressing the ranks. The men formed up at once, and never was a whole battalion kept waiting for the inch-by-inch adjustment of Private Brown here or Private Green there, under the reiterated appeals of their captains. The style

* N. Y. Adjutant-General's Report, 1886, page 181.

of the execution, generally, was "wide-awake" to an extent that was positively delightful, after seeing whole companies, man by man, persuaded into alignment at the ultimate sacrifice of fully half the period allotted to drill.

The firing by battalion, company and file was the best that I heard, and the discipline of the regiment was evident in everything. The sentinels were posted in their duties and discharged them with a silent efficiency that was very refreshing. There were no prolonged and repeated shouts for the corporal of the guard. There was no lack of reproof where it was deserved, but it was short and sharp, with nothing of pathetic entreaty about it.

In all there were visible the hand and manner of the colonel himself, and the example pervaded the regiment. He was assisted by a particularly competent staff, and the work done was evidenced by its accomplishment, and not by the noise of performance. It was obvious that they were in camp for all the instruction that could be got out of it, with no intent at mere display, and no necessity for stimulation by cheers and regimental catch-words that heretofore had become distressingly monotonous.

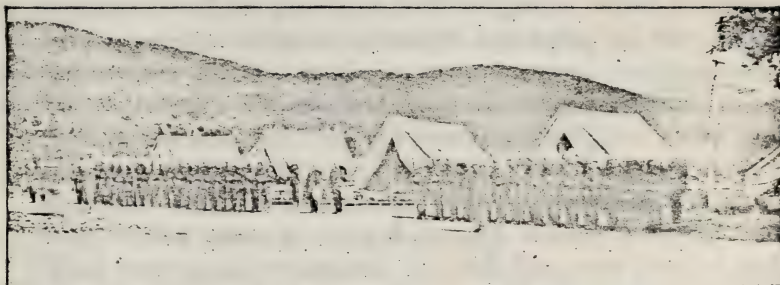
Even the last night of camp, in which generally greater license was taken or allowed, passed off, so far as the regiment itself was concerned, in true soldierly quiet.

It should be remembered that the burden of obedience to regulations intended to secure the good order and comfort of the camp belongs to the epaulette as well as the shoulder scale, and may readily become too heavy to be borne if rolled off entirely upon the bayonets.

The Twenty-second established a picket line some two miles up the valley, connected with the guard tent and colonel's quarters by telegraph, and managed by details from the regiment. The attack on the pickets on Thursday night, the alarm in camp, the reinforcement of the picket as it retired, and the subsequent advance of the regiment in support and for the protection of the post, were all very well carried out and formed a very useful lesson to those concerned.

This regiment also, upon the occasion of the Governor's visit, managed the details of arrival, etc., through signal stations very effectively, and habitually seized every possible opportunity for enlarging their professional experience.

There was, on the one side, a determination to require; on the other a prompt rendition of whatever service was deemed necessary to fully discharge the purpose of the encampment. Nobody seemed to have any fear of doing too much. The oatmeal water and the hospital apparatus may have been in the vicinity of the drill grounds, but I was unable to find them.



"THE GUARD," STATE CAMP.

The official report of Gen. Phillip H. Briggs, the assistant inspector-general, awards similar praise to the Twenty-second for their conduct and efficiency during this encampment.* The following is an extract from this report:

The Twenty-second Regiment, with 557 total strength, entered camp at 2.45 P. M., on July 25, relieving the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The old guard was duly relieved and companies assigned to quarters. A most creditable dress parade closed the exercises of the day.

From the first to the last night in camp perfect quiet and good order were observed. * * *

* Adjutant-General's Report of 1886, page 181.

The daily routine of duty was most thorough and practical. Company and battalion drills daily—on some days two battalion drills were held. The more difficult movements were practiced, and great attention was given to single-rank formations, also to company and battalion skirmishing, loading and firing with and without blank cartridge. Steadiness and general perfection of movement were the characteristics of this course of instruction.

Outposts were established under command of Capt. Potter—an old and experienced officer of the late War—a mile or more from camp, on Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. The outpost was connected with the headquarters of the commander of the post by a field telegraph, which was operated by a competent corps of operators belonging to the regiment. Connection was also made by wire between headquarters and the guard tent. On the last night named the outpost was supposed to be attacked: firing commenced at 3 A.M.; the pickets fell back slowly, continuing the fire. The long roll was soon sounded, and the companies (without previous notice) were soon under arms in their company streets awaiting orders. They were quietly marched out, and line was formed and advanced to the stone wall to the north of the camp. Two companies were sent out to support the pickets. As soon as the picket with its support were safely within the lines the regiment was ordered to open fire. The different firings were practiced until thirty rounds of ammunition were consumed. The coolness of officers and men was well worthy of commendation. The firing, with the exception of the first round, which was a little ragged, was almost faultless.

From the first, the ceremonies of guard mount and dress parade were very good; and steadily improved until they were executed with scarcely a fault; with an exception or two, line was formed in single rank in the latter ceremony.

The reception of the Commander-in-Chief, on the occasion of his visit, and the review and dress parade later in the day, were admirable exhibitions of proficiency.

Prior to the arrival of the Governor, a picket was established at Roa Hook, and sentries posted along the road to the camp.

with instructions "to keep the road clear and protect the person of the Commander-in-Chief." Upon the arrival of the train with the Governor, his arrival was immediately signaled by flag to the camp by the signal corps of the regiment.

In camp, a sentry was posted at general headquarters, and a non-commissioned staff officer reported to the Governor for orderly duty.

Officers and non-commissioned officers were assembled from time to time for theoretical and practical instruction; guard details were also instructed before going on post.

This command had during the previous drill season gone through a thorough course of guard duty, under the instruction of Lieut. Thurston of Company E, and, as a consequence, guard duty from the first ranked high and was very evenly performed during the entire tour of duty.

Military courtesy was given great attention, rating as very good.

Two official inspections of the camp were made, in each instance proving very satisfactory; company quarters were found clean and uniformly arranged.

The policing of the camp was excellently observed. Tents were struck at noon by the regiment in a very handsome manner; everything was left in proper order, and the ordnance department had the tents housed that night, prior to the breaking of a heavy storm.

The regiment, in leaving, closed the most successful, practical and progressive week's work ever performed in the State camp.

In reference to the condition of the Twenty-second, in 1885, Gen. Philip H. Briggs, Inspector-General S. N. Y., says:*

This command * * * fully maintained its splendid record for discipline, drill and efficiency. The course of instruction is most thorough, beginning with the recruit and including the company and battalion. Schools for officers and non-commissioned officers are held during the season. During the

* Adjutant-General's Report, 1886, p. 302.

tour of this regiment in camp the past season the most progressive and thorough work in field service ever performed since the establishment of the camp was accomplished.

During the year 1885, and while the Twenty-second was performing its tour of duty at the State camp, the surgeon of the regiment, Dr. W. F. Duncan, afterwards assistant surgeon-general of the state, was desirous of procuring a map that would accurately indicate the location of the tents, mess halls and other structures, and their connection with the water supply and drainage systems. Col. Porter presented the matter to the officers of the regiment, and, at his suggestion, inquiries were made among the different companies to ascertain whether there were any men in the command who were capable of making the desired survey and map. The result was that Private George P. H. McVay, of Company E, an experienced surveyor, was discovered and ordered by its captain, George P. Freeman, to report to Adjt. Harding and undertake the work in question. Private McVay was given a detail of six men as assistants, and the whole party exempted from all other military duties, so that they could devote themselves entirely to the survey. Surgeon Duncan was placed in charge of the surveying party and superintended their work and the subsequent preparation of the map. Before the end of the week the requisite field notes were completed and the various locations transferred to rough maps, which were afterwards elaborated and enlarged and a copy sent to the surgeon-general. The map annexed to the adjutant-general's report of 1886 is taken from it.

In July, 1887, the Twenty-second made a new departure by marching all the way to Peekskill. It should be said that this undertaking had not been hurriedly or suddenly determined on, the proposition having had its inception at the State camp tour of 1885, where the project had been enthusiastically taken up as a desirable lesson in the advanced course of military education the regiment had at that time voluntarily undertaken to pursue. Col. Camp seemed to regard the march as a sort of legacy from the administration of Col. Porter, which it was his duty to carry out for that reason, without reference to any intervening change of conditions. By way of preparation the regiment was assembled at the armory on two or three occasions before its departure, and there addressed by Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., and other experienced officers, upon the general subject of marches and bivouacs. Through these means the officers and men obtained much valuable information, which they were subsequently able to turn to good account.

In speaking of this march *The Army and Navy Journal* justly said: "It was not only instructive, but the regiment deserved special credit for the successful accomplishment of the self-imposed task, as well as for giving to the service two more days than orders required them."

The regiment assembled on Thursday afternoon, July 28, 1887, at the Fourteenth Street armory. The men were in fatigue uniform, with rubber and woollen blankets rolled and suspended over the left shoulder. Haversacks and canteens. Knapsacks and other luggage were forwarded to the camp by train. For the purpose

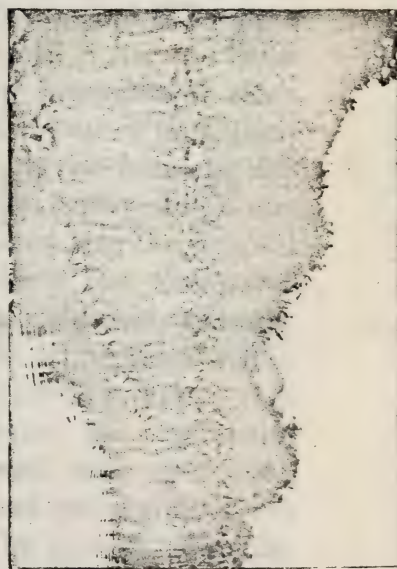
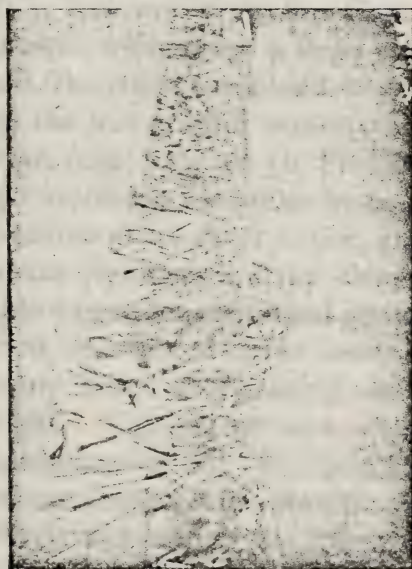
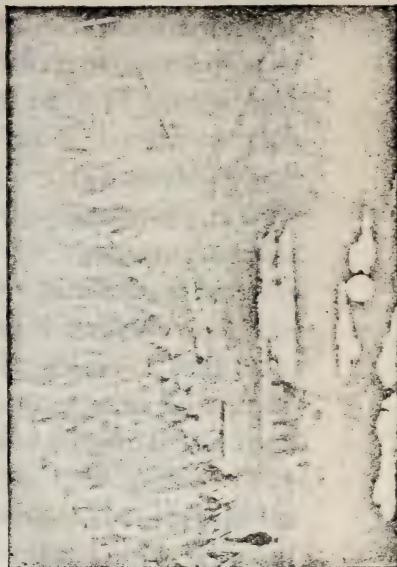
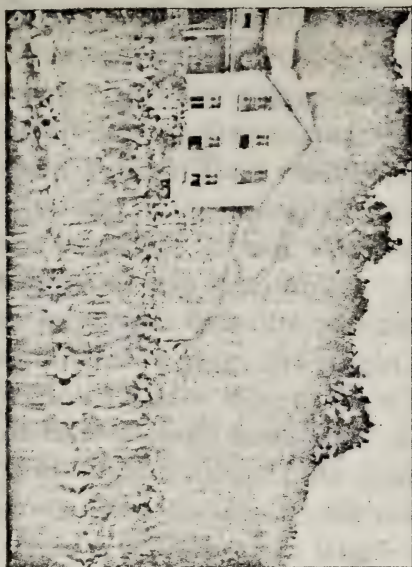
of promptly getting out of the city streets, and to avoid the heat as much as possible, the regiment took the cars of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad and then those of the New York and Northern Railroad to Van Cortland, which is abreast of Spuyten Duyvil. Here it disembarked about 5 p. m. and at once started upon its long march. Capt. J. E. Knight, U. S. Engineer Corps, accompanied the column as instructor, and his advice was found very valuable. Company B, Capt. W. V. King commanding, which had made a march to camp the year previous over the same road, was detailed to lead the advance and Lieut. Thurston commanded the rear-guard. The regiment was accompanied by its signal and telegraphic detachments, who, under the direction of Capt. Knight, kept an itinerary of the entire march, every yard of ground being paced over and surveyed and maps prepared of the route.

The men were in excellent spirits and as soon as the "route step" was taken, songs and jokes were heard on every side. From Van Cortland to Tarrytown there was a good macadamized road which was probably harder on the feet than an ordinary dirt road, but was comparatively free from dust. Occasional halts were made upon the way and all the regulations in regard to marches carefully followed. At about 10.30 p. m. Tarrytown was reached, where the populace turned out to give the regiment an ovation, after which the command went into bivouac in an adjoining field, sleeping on the ground wrapped in their blankets. Nobody was foot-sore and, although the weather was extremely warm, everything went smoothly and everybody was happy.

During the night camp guard was posted and the routine of actual service performed. Nothing eventful happened, and at 5 P. M., Friday morning breakfast was had. This food was unsatisfactory from the fact that the supplies which had been provided by the Commissary Department, both for the supper the night before and the breakfast in the morning, had been so affected by the great heat that a portion of it was not fit to eat. This was unfortunate and did much to interfere with the enjoyment of the march, as it is a military axiom that soldiers cannot be expected to do good work unless properly fed, a rule which is too apt to be forgotten in the National Guard.

At 5.30 A. M. the march was resumed, with occasional short rests, and the Croton River was soon reached, where a halt was ordered. The intention was to remain there until 5.30 P. M., when the heat of the day would be past. The men therefore rested, bathing and amusing themselves as best they could. Up to this point everything had progressed smoothly and satisfactorily. But the good fortune of the regiment now seemed to desert it. The weather changed and turned what would otherwise have been an enjoyable and instructive excursion into a severe task. About 3 P. M. one of those sudden and violent thunder-storms which are peculiar to the hills of the Hudson sprang up. The wind blew heavily and the rain fell in torrents. In a short time the officers and men were all soaked to the skin, and Col. Camp came to the wise conclusion that it was better for them to be marching than to wait in their wet clothes until 5.30 P. M., the hour fixed for proceeding. The regiment was accordingly formed at 4.40 and started for Peekskill.

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THE MARCH TO PEENSKILL, 1887.

about thirteen or fourteen miles distant. The thunder-storm continued through this portion of the march with redoubled violence. On three different occasions it seemed to have passed away, but only to return with apparently greater torrents of wind and rain, so that when Peekskill was reached, at 8.55 p. m., everybody was dripping. The storm also made the roads very muddy and in places almost impassable, so that considerable straggling was inevitable. At this juncture it became an important question of what should be done with the command during the night. The State Camp was occupied by the Seventy-first Regiment, and no accommodations could have been obtained there, if the regiment had continued its march to that point. The ground was drenched with water, and it was impossible to find a suitable place where the men could bivouac. If it had not been for Capt. Finch of the Twenty-second, who owned a large unoccupied house at Peekskill, the regiment would have been compelled to sleep on the wet ground without shelter. Capt. Finch, however, rode forward to Peekskill, and by indefatigable exertions put his house in as comfortable order as was possible on so short notice, and placed it at the disposal of the regiment, and by close packing Col. Camp was able to get his command all into it. Probably as many men were never stored away in the same space within many miles of Peekskill as were in that house that night. The parlor was appropriated for regimental headquarters, the non-commissioned staff and some others occupied the dining-room, and the regiment was distributed among the rooms of the house. The rear guard brought up the stragglers, so that only eight of

the regiment were actually missing, a fact which speaks strongly for the spirit of the men.

As the Commissary was not provided with sufficient food for breakfast, Col. Camp telegraphed to the State camp asking that breakfast be provided, and at 8.30 the next morning the regiment "fell in" to resume and complete its march with 426 men present, a loss of but five men and with none in the ambulance. The distance to be marched was only three miles, but the road was nearly as bad as any the men had previously passed over in their march from New York. The sultry heat had again become intense, and this, with the fatigue and poor food of the previous day, coupled with the exertion of marching with empty stomachs over a muddy and slippery road, made the tramp up to the camp hill harder than any other part of the trip, and two or three of the men were in the ambulance before the camp was reached.

The regiment was met on the road to the camp by Adjt.-Gen. Porter, who had read, with many misgivings, the reports in the newspapers "that the march was a failure," "that 150 men had dropped out," and similar sensational stories concerning his old command; but a gleam of satisfaction overspread his face when he learned the true state of affairs and found that the regiment had maintained its reputation and credit. A number of the Seventy-first gathered at the top of the hill to cheer the regiment as it came up, and they had good cause for doing so. The men of the Twenty-second looked well, and, in spite of the fatigue they had undergone and their half-fed condition, marched well closed up, and with their customary spring and swing. It was said by

the camp critics that no more military-looking body had appeared in camp that season.

The regiment reached camp just one hour and twenty minutes after leaving Peekskill, which was good time when the character of the roads they had to traverse is considered. On arriving they marched across the camp ground, halted, stacked arms and placed a proper guard over them, and it was not until then that the colonel gave the order to break ranks. Ranks were broken, and, with a sigh of relief, the men threw themselves down in the shade and the march of the Twenty-second into camp was over.

The occupation of the camp by the Seventy-first interfered with the service of a regular breakfast to the Twenty-second, but pails of coffee and great baskets of bread and meat were brought out and distributed among the regiment, and in a short time the officers and men were quite refreshed and ready for work. The Seventy-first marched out of camp soon after noon, after which the tents were occupied by the Twenty-second and the duties of camp life promptly entered upon and carried out during the remainder of the week in the usual manner.

While the regiment learned a good deal from the experiences of this march, the duty was too severe to be undertaken by men unaccustomed to exposure, and was rendered doubly so by the severity of the weather and the bad condition of the roads. If it had not been for the terrible storm the experience would have been much more valuable, and everybody connected with the regiment would have been pleased. This occasion also furnished another of the many lessons that have fallen to

the lot of the Twenty-second (lessons which are apparently seldom long remembered in the National Guard), that the commissary department ought to be always kept in the most efficient condition, and that it needs experience, forethought and good executive ability to administer it properly. It is doubtful if any occasion is known in the history of the regiment, except, perhaps, in Brooklyn, when it has been suddenly called into service (and its calls to duty have always been sudden) that great difficulty has not been experienced and a good deal of suffering caused to the men during the first few days, from a deficiency in the supply of proper rations. These incidents should induce the adoption of a well-regulated system which will insure the preparation and issue to the regiment, in times of emergency, of at least two days' rations of plain, wholesome food which will not spoil by heat or rain, and which the regiment may always take with it as it does its rifles. The Brooklyn trolley duty showed that the regiment had learned a great deal in this important particular.

As far as can be ascertained from the official records, the following is the percentage of attendance of the Twenty-second Regiment at the camp of instruction in different years:

YEAR.	Highest number present.	Lowest number present.	Average number present.	Avg. per ct. of present.
1882	488	445	460	80.01
1885	557	542	540	87.69
1887	505	474	487	83.10
1889	568	530	546	79.07
1891	561	520	536	85.21
1893	654	626	636	88.10
1895	633	613	623	89.80

The Twenty-second during 1893 had the highest percentage of attendance of any regiment in camp.

The tour of duty performed in the camp by the Twenty-second between July 27 and August 3, 1895, was fully up to the record of the regiment in the preceding years, and sustained the reputation which it had previously established.*

During its first few days a marked depression existed among the officers and men, resulting from the sudden death of Maj. George E. B. Hart, who died on July 21, 1895, of typhoid fever. Maj. Hart had been not only an efficient officer, but an extremely popular one, and his loss was felt greatly by his comrades. He was given a military funeral by the regiment on July 24, 1895, Col. Camp and the officers attending, the First Battalion parading under Maj. Franklin Bartlett as an escort, and the Second Battalion parading unarmed as mourners. Company K, of which Maj. Hart was captain for several years, fired the last salute over his grave at Woodlawn, and the buglers sounded "taps."

When, on the first evening of the camp, the same bugle call was sounded, it vividly brought back to Maj. Hart's many friends in the regiment the recollection of his recent funeral, and the fact that he would never again be with them.

* Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., the officer detailed by the War Department to inspect the State camp of 1895, spoke in high praise of the Twenty-second in his report. A copy of this report cannot be obtained in time to make any extracts from it.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE FIGHT FOR A NEW ARMORY.

IN 1865 the Twenty-second went to considerable expense in fitting up as a gymnasium the room on the west side of the Fourteenth Street armory, which extended through to Fifteenth Street, and constituted the original "Palace Garden."

A full set of apparatus was purchased and erected under the supervision of the writer (who was then the chairman of the regimental Armory Committee), and lockers put up. This was finished in May, 1866, at a cost of \$968.99, all subscribed by the companies excepting \$100 that had been raised through a minstrel concert. The experiment was, however, a failure, although a class was formed and every endeavor made to induce the men to exercise. The number of those then interested in athletics was relatively small. The funds raised were insufficient to put up proper dressing-rooms, and the few enthusiasts who exercised in the gymnasium soon tired of it. A few of the members of the different companies would occasionally come into the gymnasium after a drill and exercise in their ordinary clothes for a short time. But even this stopped after the novelty had worn off, and the gymnasium then became

deserted. Finally, in 1870, the apparatus was removed and sold. The room then became exceedingly useful as a squad drill-room, and in it the regimental recruit classes just then established were instructed and drilled for many years by Adj. Harding and his corps of assistants. Eventually, however, its floor gradually decayed and its roof became leaky, and, as these were not repaired by the city authorities, the use of the room was no longer practicable, even as a firing point for armory target practice. Finally the roof fell in and the place became a heap of ruins.

In March, 1872, the armory then used by the Seventh being unfit for use, the Twenty-second tendered the use of its own to that regiment for wing drills, which offer was, however, declined with thanks.

The Twenty-second experienced a great deal of trouble at different times in regard to the lease of its Fourteenth Street armory. Upon several occasions the city authorities were unable to agree with the owners of the building as to the terms of a renewal of the existing lease, and it sometimes seemed probable that the regiment might be turned homeless into the street. These difficulties were, however, always reconciled, in one way or another, and the threatened danger happily averted. Each recurrence, however, intensified the feeling in the Twenty-second in regard to the necessity of its having a home of its own. But many years elapsed before this could be accomplished.

On January 20, 1872, a fire occurred in the armory, which destroyed part of the regimental papers, a fact which has largely added to the difficulty of preparing this history. The same fire also destroyed many uni-

forms in companies B and D, and a pro rata assessment was subsequently imposed upon the other companies, to aid the members of those companies in replacing their losses.

In 1876 a law was passed prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors in buildings used for State purposes, which put all the armories upon a temperance basis. Upon the whole, this was beneficial, as sometimes there was more indulgence at the various regimental and company entertainments than was advisable.

In January, 1868, the drill-room of the armory was greatly improved by the erection of two long galleries upon the north and south sides, at the expense of the American Institute, to whom the room had been leased for a week for the purposes of its Annual Fair. This was a much-needed improvement, as it provided a place for spectators and left the floor clear for battalion movements. The heating arrangements of the armory were always very inferior and consisted merely of a few large stoves. In very cold weather these were wholly insufficient, and every winter many of the officers and men suffered severely from cold. Col. Remmey's illness and subsequent death were traceable to colds contracted while drilling the regiment when the drill-hall was insufficiently heated, and Col. Porter's severe, and almost fatal attack of pneumonia, in 1884, was attributable to the same cause. In addition, constant trouble was experienced with the roof, which, instead of being made with a single arch, was built with several peaks. This mode of construction necessitated a number of joints, which expanded and contracted with the varying temperature, forming cracks. The angles

between the peaks held the rain and snow in such manner that a heavy rain or snow-fall or a sudden thaw forced apart the beams, twisted the angles and opened the joints. The result was that a flood of water or half-melted snow fell upon the drill-floor, frequently when it was occupied for drill, forming pools of water in which the men had to stand, or through which they were obliged to wade. Several times the leaks were so great that the water penetrated the company rooms and greatly damaged the handsome frescoing and furniture which the companies had provided at the individual expense of their members. Many attempts were made to repair these defects, but they were found to be structural and incapable of permanent repair. This state of things being detrimental to health and to recruiting, the Board of Officers, in 1882, determined to make a vigorous effort to secure a new armory. In February of that year a committee was formed, with Col. Josiah Porter at its head, consisting of five representatives from each company, the field and staff, three from the Veteran Corps at large and three from each veteran company, making in all a "Committee of Seventy."

From that time until April 11, 1890, when the new armory was completed, the Twenty-second worked steadily and persistently to secure its object. Much hard work was done and many disappointments experienced, but success was finally achieved, although not as fully as was desired.

The Committee of Seventy proceeded vigorously to the work of soliciting subscriptions, dividing itself into sub-committees to canvass the different branches of

business. But, unfortunately, the Seventh Regiment had been over the ground before them and had practically exhausted the field. Some few subscriptions were gathered in, and these, with the proceeds of various balls and other entertainments, were set apart towards the new Armory Fund. But these sums amounted to little more than enough for the current expenses of the committee.

Finding that the opinion of the community was that an armory for a National Guard regiment should be a public work which it was the duty of the public authorities and not of private individuals to provide, the Twenty-second changed its plan of operations and set to work to procure legislation to authorize its construction at the expense of the city and county. This was simply common sense, as the sum paid by the county, by way of rent, for the armory then in use represented the interest upon a larger sum than a new one could be built for. The Committee of Seventy proving more cumbersome than efficient (as is apt to be the case with large committees), a special committee, consisting of Capt. Geo. A. Miller and Sergt. James O'Neil, appeared before the Finance Committee of the State Senate in 1883 and urged the passage of a bill to authorize the construction of armories in New York. This having failed, a new general committee was formed on November 9, 1883, consisting of Col. Josiah Porter, Adjt. William J. Harding, Capt. George A. Miller, Inspector of Rifle Practice Browning (who was at the time a member of the New York Senate), Sergt. James O'Neil, from the enlisted men, and Gen. George W. Wingate and Col. George Laird, from the Veteran Corps. This

committee was directed to prepare a bill for presentation to the Legislature of the State, authorizing the construction of the desired armory, and to do what they could do to secure its passage.

The committee entered upon its duties with vigor. Having prepared a carefully-drawn bill, they went to Albany on February 8, 1884, and urged its passage before the committees on Military Affairs of the Senate and Assembly. They also supplemented their efforts by securing letters and the active personal interest of influential veterans and other prominent friends of the regiment in aid of the passage of the bill. They also called upon Gov. Grover Cleveland at the Capitol and explained to him their object. He listened to their application with manifest approval and interest, being evidently impressed by the statement of the chairman, that "they were seeking shelter for the troops under his command and adequate protection for the property of the State in the custody of the regiment."

The efforts of the committee were successful and the bill became a law. But this was merely one step towards obtaining the armory. The law had not been passed as originally drawn, but in its altered form appointed an Armory Board, and authorized it to determine which of the New York regiments was in need of an armory, and to build one for that organization only.

As there were several regiments in need of armories, the strife to secure the one authorized by this law was keen. The Twenty-second at once set vigorously to work to secure the coveted building.

It immediately made application to every official having, or who could be supposed to have, any authority

in the matter, including the governor of the State, the mayor of the city, the supervisors and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the application so made being the first that was presented.

The officers of the regiment divided themselves up in groups and "deployed themselves as skirmishers" among the different branches of business professions and corporations of the city, to induce them to favor the application in behalf of the Twenty-second.

The following is a list of these committees, the names of the chairmen only being given:

Clergy, Chaplain W. N. Dunnell; Medical Profession, Surg. W. F. Duncan; Heads of Departments, City Members of Legislature, prominent politicians, etc., Inspector of Rifle Practice John W. Browning; Wholesale Dry Goods, Maj. Thomas H. Cullen; Uptown Dry Goods, Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp; Exchanges, Capt. Wm. V. King; Banks, Capt. Hy. M. Knapp; Insurance, Lieut. John W. Jenkins; Hotels and Wholesale Grocers, Lieut. A. E. Dick; Legal Fraternity, Capt. George A. Miller; Press, Lieut. Fleming; Furniture, Capt. Geo. P. Freeman; Manufacturers and Gas Fixtures, Lieut. Macdonald; Real Estate Owners, Capt. George F. Demarest; Drugs, Capt. Clifford M. DeMott; Telegraph, Railroad and Steamboat Companies, Adj. Wm. J. Harding.

These committees performed their duties energetically and were ably seconded in their efforts by Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division. Many important and influential signatures were obtained by the committees, which were then classified and tabulated by Adj. Harding into one great consolidated petition

which was formally presented to the newly-created Board of Armory Commissioners by a special committee from the Twenty-second, consisting of Col. Porter, Maj. Cullen, Adj. Harding, Capt. King and Lieut. Thurston.

As an object lesson to show the character of the organization that needed the armory, the regiment, on May 15, 1884, paraded in fatigue uniform with knapsacks, and was reviewed by Mayor Grace and the Board of Armory Commissioners at the Plaza, in Union Square, and from thence marched to Governor's Island for a field day, receiving high commendation from Gen. W. S. Hancock for its soldierly appearance and efficiency.

Finally, after hard work and persistent efforts, the Armory Commissioners officially decided that the armory authorized by law should, when built, be awarded to the Twenty-second. The next thing was to secure a site and an adequate appropriation to purchase the land and to construct the building. The location was a matter of much controversy and difficulty. Objection was made to locating armories up-town, on the ground that it would leave the lower part of the city comparatively undefended. But the enormous value of land downtown rendered it impossible to procure the area needed at a price which would be within any reasonable appropriation, so that an up-town site became a necessity. Ultimately Gen. Shaler, with whom the decision was left by the Board, selected as the site the block between West Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets, Columbus Avenue and the Western Boulevard. At this point, however, the difficulties recommenced with redoubled persistence. Gen. Shaler insisted that the new building

should be so planned as to contain accommodations for Division and Brigade headquarters, and a staff riding-school was even talked of and a space set apart for it. Against this the regiment vigorously protested, as these schemes, besides being regarded as objectionable, would have encroached too much upon the space required for the drill floor. Finally, after much discussion and indications of ill-feeling, these projects were abandoned.

And now came the struggle for the appropriation for construction. Naturally, the regiment desired that this should be adequate and liberal, and just as naturally the commissioners were influenced by the necessity of expending no more of the public monies than was absolutely required. Moreover, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt had become mayor of the city, and he had the reputation of being a stern and rigid economist. So the remainder of 1884 and the following year were spent in procuring plans and in endeavoring to obtain an appropriation sufficiently generous to enable an armory to be constructed such as the regiment needed and was entitled to have.

An appropriation of \$300,000 was finally made. But it proved almost impossible to procure for that sum of money the construction of a building which would be satisfactory. Plans were submitted by several architects, and a full set of drawings was also put in by the regiment itself. The preparation of these plans was entrusted to Adjt. Harding by resolution of the Board of Officers, it being the intention of the officers to exhibit to the Armory Board the regiment's own special ideas of the military requirements of a modern armory. In formulating these designs Adjt. Harding utilized the

professional assistance of Sergt. John Buckingham, of the non-commissioned staff, a skilful draughtsman, with considerable knowledge of architectural designing. The regimental plans thus drawn up were regarded with favor, and, by a singular coincidence, contained certain interior arrangements corresponding in many respects to Col. Post's drawings. Col. George B. Post, the former commander of the Twenty-second, prepared a beautiful set of plans, which were approved by the officers of the regiment. These plans and designs provided for a public building that would, when erected, have been an ornament and a credit to the city; but, on calling for estimates, the cost was, unfortunately, found to exceed the appropriation. Every honorable effort was used to induce the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to increase the appropriation, so as to cover the cost of Col. Post's design. The officers of the regiment for this purpose entertained the Board at an elaborate dinner given in their honor at Delmonico's on the night of December 19, 1885, at which were present, besides the members of the Board, representatives of the Regular Army and National Guard, the State and city governments, and the press (not, of course, with any thought of bribery, but merely to render the Treasury watchdogs amenable to reason). Mayor Hewitt was, however, quite inflexible, even compelling the officers of the regiment to sign a stipulation that they would not ask a dollar more than the \$300,000 before he would even sign the warrant for its payment. The regiment was therefore compelled, most reluctantly, to abandon all hope of acquiring the handsome armory designed by Col. Post; and invitations to architects were

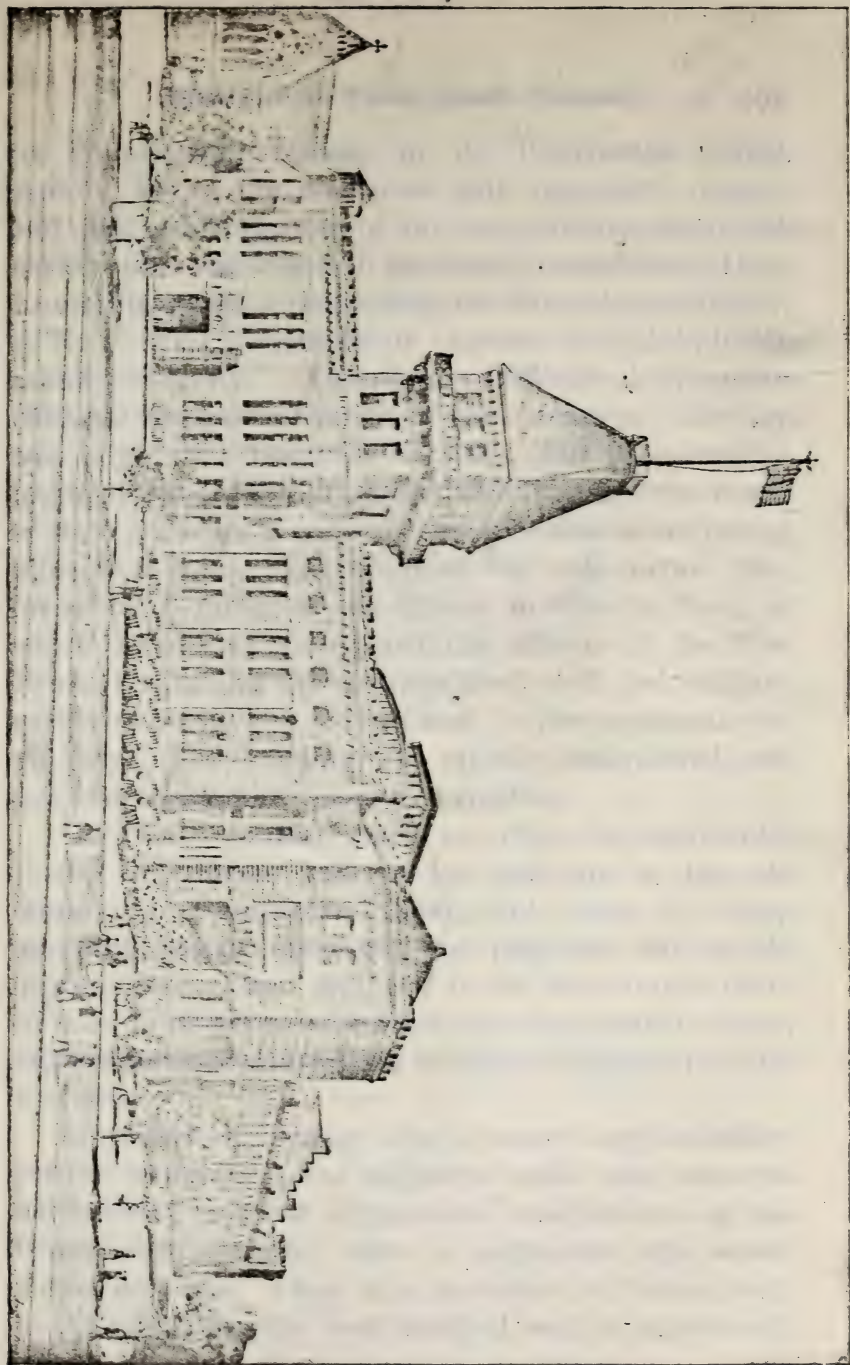
sent out anew to submit designs under the limitations imposed. This caused a further delay, for it was difficult to get responsible contractors to undertake the work for the price named, and yet at the same time to guarantee a building that should be satisfactory. It was not until the spring of 1888 that the matter was finally settled.

In March of that year, Capt. John P. Leo, commanding Company I, who was an architect by profession, offered to submit a plan for a handsome and substantial armory, with all the necessary fittings, that should come within the amount of the appropriation, the companies being called upon only to decorate and fit up their rooms.

The officers of the Twenty-second, tired of the long delay, which was having a demoralizing effect upon the regiment, at once closed with Capt. Leo's offer and urged its acceptance upon the Armory Board, of which Gen. Fitzgerald had become president. Capt. Leo lost no time in preparing his designs and working drawings. He also procured satisfactory estimates from reputable and responsible builders, and submitted the whole plan to the Armory Board on March 13, 1888, who accepted it and authorized the making of the contracts for a new armory for the Twenty-second Regiment and appointed Capt. Leo its architect.

The work was pressed with vigor, so that the cornerstone was laid on May 30, 1889. The occasion being Decoration Day, the regiment had paraded in the morning, having as its guests the officers and men of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, which paraded under its escort. After the parade the Twenty-second entertained

STATE HISTORICAL OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



NEW ARMORY OF TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y., BOULEVARD, BET. 67TH AND 65TH STREETS.

its Pennsylvania friends in its Fourteenth Street armory, and in the afternoon both regiments formed and marched to the site of the new armory, where the corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies by Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, commanding the First Brigade N. G. S. N. Y., who pronounced it "square, level and plumb, sound and trusty." Gen. James O'Bierne delivered an eloquent address in honor of the occasion. The day was bright and beautiful of itself, but inexpressibly bright to those faithful officers who then saw the result of their six years of arduous and unselfish labors taking a practical form. The occasion was still further celebrated by a dinner at the Casino in Central Park, at which the officers entertained the officers of the First Pennsylvania and the distinguished civil and military authorities who had participated in the ceremonies of the day. The building was rapidly constructed and was completed within a year thereafter.

On Friday evening, April 11, 1890, the regimental Board of Officers held its last meeting in the old armory in Fourteenth Street, Col. John T. Camp presiding, and the next day the regiment left its old quarters forever and marched to the new armory, there to take up its permanent abode for many years to come, and to continue and extend its career of prosperity and usefulness.

Of course the change was in every way desirable; yet the members of the regiment could not leave the old building without affectionate recollections of the twenty-eight eventful years of regimental life passed within its walls. Three men there were, still doing duty in the regiment, who had marched with it into the old

armory at the conclusion of its Pennsylvania campaign in 1863. They were Col. John T. Camp, Lieut.-Col. William V. King and Capt. Joseph P. Jardine. To them the old building was a faithful witness of nearly the whole course of their long military career. In it they had served under every commander, and one of them had risen to be himself the commander. From it they had participated in every parade or public function in which the regiment bore a part, and which were destined to become a portion of the history of the city, the State and the nation. They are still, at this writing (1895), following the flag of "Defendam" in its new armory, but they could not depart forever from the old home without feelings of affectionate regret.

The new armory was turned over to the regiment entirely bare of all furniture or decoration, the State giving only the bare walls and necessary military fixtures. But it is gradually assuming a comfortable and handsome interior appearance. From their own means the members are furnishing their company rooms and executive offices; and the decorations, while beautiful and even luxurious, are nevertheless in strict military taste and design.

The building is of brick, with granite trimmings, and measures 200 feet front by 270 feet deep. It is sixty feet high, having a tower eighty feet in height, in which is located the hospital and medical department. The drill-room is in the first story, and has an unobstructed floor space of 175 feet wide by 235 feet long, with galleries on three sides for the accommodation of spectators.

The main exit and entrance for the regiment into

the drill-room from the street is through two large doors, which open upon an incline that will also admit of the passage of guns or cavalry. On the northerly side of the drill-room are ten company locker rooms, and above these are ten company parlors, each twenty-five by thirty feet, and all opening into projecting company galleries, each capable of seating fifty people. In the main building, on the left of the entrance, are the armorer's and quartermaster's department, and on the second story the rooms of James Monroe Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. On the right of the entrance is a library and the suite of rooms for the officers and headquarters, opening upon a corridor fifteen feet in width.

On the second story is a large room for the Board of Officers, and a Non-commissioned Officers' Association room and squad drill-rooms. In the third story is the kitchen, a large gymnasium, a mess hall and the janitor's apartments. In the basement is a rifle range twenty-five feet wide and 100 yards long, the largest in the city. The armory is also provided with waiting-rooms, toilet-rooms, shower baths and magazines. It also has a fire service, the only one which is contained in any city armory. The armory is trimmed throughout with chestnut.



CHAPTER XLIII.

BANDS.

IN September, 1861, shortly after the organization of the Twenty-second, it employed Helmsmuller as a band leader, and equipped a band of forty-four pieces, partly from the proceeds of various concerts, and the rest by subscription by the officers and companies. This band was mustered into the State service with the regiment.

In addition, there were in each company two drummers carried as enlisted men, but as they were paid by it whenever they paraded, they were, as a matter of fact, rarely regarded by the companies to which they were attached as being actual members.

Helmsmuller was a first-class musician, and "Helmsmuller's Twenty-second Regiment Band" soon became celebrated. He composed a march which he dedicated to the Twenty-second, which was based, some critics said, upon a celebrated Austrian march. But, however this may be, it was for many years the regimental march, and its swinging rhythm will never be forgotten by the officers and men who so often marched to its strains.

The Twenty-second took their band with them to the front in 1862. In Baltimore it attracted a great deal of attention. At Harper's Ferry it was a great luxury to both officers and men, but an expensive one. The pay allowed by the Government to the members of a regimental band was much less than was necessary to compensate the artists who composed that of the Twenty-second, and the difference had to be made up by the officers of the regiment, upon whom it was a heavy drain.*

During their service not a few breaches of discipline of a minor character were committed by the musicians, whose knowledge of military usages at the



DRUM-MAJOR GEORGE BROWN.

front was generally in the inverse proportion of their skill in music. They apparently never could understand why they should not be out of camp after tattoo, nor why, if they were, they should not return by the shortest line, instead of going round by the guard tent. Neither could they be made to understand the object of the countersign, or its use.

* See page 81, ante.

Night after night the sentries would be heard calling "Halt! who goes there?" and the reply, "I ish de band."

Finally, in July, 1862, the band was sent home, and the Twenty-second thereafter depended upon its drum corps for its military music during this campaign.

When the regiment formed in Philadelphia to proceed to the cars on its way home, and the command "March" was given, instead of the usual roll of the drums, the strains of the familiar "Twenty-second Regiment March," played as only Helmsmuller could play it, were heard, and the regiment broke into an uproarious cheer. The band had come from New York to escort the regiment, and had thus announced its presence.

The band was also taken on the Pennsylvania campaign, and its music was a feature of the few dress parades which were had at Camp Cox. When the regiment started upon the "short march" from Bridgeport* the band was left behind. It never rejoined the regiment, but remained at Harrisburgh, where its music was undoubtedly appreciated. Whatever music the regiment had afterwards was furnished by the drum corps. This beat the reveille and tattoo and during some of the long marches, upon the unfrequent occasions when it did not rain, and particularly on the march to Frederic City, its music helped to shorten the route.

Helmsmuller died in 1865, greatly regretted by the regiment. Dodworth, then a well-known leader, took the place of band leader, July 11, 1866, and organized

* Chapter XVIII., page 192 ante.

"Dodworth's Band," which led the regiment for several years. On January 12, 1867, fifers were dispensed with and additional drummers substituted.

Dodworth ceased to be band leader in November, 1871, and C. Rehm, an old army band leader, took his place. Rehm resigned and took charge of the Governor's Island Band in 1873.

In July, 1872, the idea was suggested of inducing Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, who had then made a national reputation by his management of the "Boston Jubilee," to come from Boston to New York and organize a regimental band for the Twenty-second. After considerable negotiation a contract was made with him in 1873, by a committee consisting of Maj. McGrath and Capts. Styles, Congden, Harding and Ritchie, to organize "Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band," the Board of Officers guaranteeing him \$7,500 a year, any sum received in excess of this to be divided between Gilmore and the regiment. This was a great responsibility, and was undertaken by the regiment with many misgivings. At first there was a loss, from which Gilmore, with characteristic generosity, released the regiment. Ultimately, however, Gilmore's Band became a magnificent success. Gilmore was a wonderful leader, and under his management "Gilmore's Band" attained a national reputation, in recognition of which he was, in 1876, presented by the officers of the regiment with a testimonial in the shape of a beautiful regimental pin. In 1878 he took the band to Europe and performed in all the principal cities, in competition with their finest bands, and was considered to have more than held his own. On their return the

Twenty-second, on October 12, 1878, gave a "Welcome Home" to them at the armory. "Pat" Gilmore, as he was affectionately called, was one of the most genial of men, and was always warmly interested in the welfare of the Twenty-second, of which, with justice, he

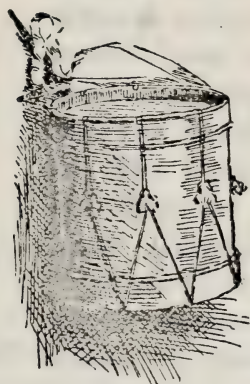


PATRICK SARSFIELD GILMORE.

considered himself a most important part. He was extremely popular among both officers and men during the twenty years that he remained with them, and his death, in 1892, was deeply deplored. The regiment attended his funeral in a body.

After the death of Gilmore a band was organized by David W. Reeves, for a long time the leader of the American Band of Providence, and who had established the reputation of being the best band leader in the Eastern States. His task was a difficult one. As the successor to Gilmore his work was always compared with that of his predecessor. He held the position until 1893, when he resigned and returned to Providence.

Victor Herbert was then appointed as band leader, and holds that position at the time of this writing (1895).



CHAPTER XLIV.

ORDERED TO BUFFALO.



ADJT. STEPHEN J. HART.

IN August, 1892, the dullness incident to the dogdays pervaded military circles around New York. A disagreement in Buffalo between the railroad companies and their switchmen had occurred. But no particular attention had been paid to it, even when it culminated in the "Switchmen's Union" ordering a strike of the switchmen employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Buffalo Creek Railroad Company. Men willing to take the places of the strikers were employed and put to work by the railroad companies. This, as usual in such cases, had caused much bad feeling among those whose places had been thus filled. Some violence ensued, which the police, at first, were able to subdue. But on the night of August 13, a number of incendiary fires were

started in the railroad yards, and a considerable amount of railroad property, including a large number of cars filled with valuable freight, was destroyed. These acts of violence were repeated on the night of Sunday, August 14, and were upon too extended a scale for the police to cope with. The railroad officers demanded protection from the Sheriff, who in turn made the following requisition upon Gen. Doyle, the commander of the National Guard of that district:



BUFFALO, N. Y., August 15, 1892.

Gen. PETER C. DOYLE.

Having been notified by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company that certain lawless persons have combined and threatened to destroy their property, I do, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, require you to furnish two regiments of the military under your command, armed and equipped, as the law directs, to aid me in preventing the destruction of said property, and that you report yourself forthwith to me, with your command ready for service.

Yours truly,

AUGUST BECK, *Sheriff*.

Immediately upon receipt of this Gen. Doyle ordered the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments of Buffalo under arms, and proceeded with them to the scene of disturbance. This force only numbered 600 men, and

was found wholly inadequate to protect even a portion of one of the threatened roads. Therefore, on the night of the sixteenth, by direction of Hon. Manly C. Green (a Justice of the Supreme Court), Gen. Doyle ordered out the whole Fourth Brigade, with the exception of the Forty-seventh Separate Company and a battery. This increased the strength of the military force guarding the threatened points to 1,700 men. But even this was found unequal to the emergency. An appeal was thereupon made to Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who at once issued orders to the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Seventy-first regiments, Tenth Battalion, Troop A and First Brigade Signal Corps, and the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-ninth, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth separate companies, to concentrate immediately at Buffalo.

While the newspapers had published reports of the disturbance, its extent had not been generally understood in the eastern part of the State. It was supposed that Gen. Doyle's brigade was sufficiently strong to handle it, and no expectation was felt in National Guard circles that troops from the First or Second brigades would be needed. On Wednesday, August 17, the officers and members of the Twenty-second were widely scattered. Col. Camp and many others were in the country on their vacations. Some were at Coney Island and similar resorts. Few were at their residences. At 5 p. m. on August 17 Lieut.-Col. King, having accidentally dropped in at the regimental ar-

mory, found there the following telegram addressed to Col. Camp:

ALBANY, August 17, 1892.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

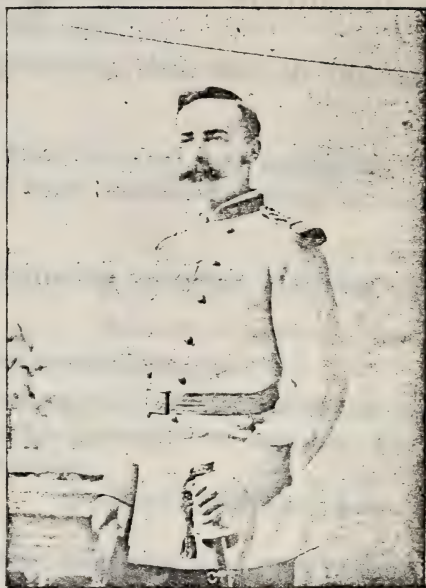
Assemble the Twenty-second Regiment to-night, prepared to move before morning. Provide at least sixty rounds of ball cartridge per man. Draw on chief of ordnance for ammunition and blankets. Further instructions later. Report by nine o'clock number of men assembled.

(Signed)

J. PORTER,

Adjutant-General.

At once every possible method was set at work by Lieut.-Col. King to summon the members of the regiment together. Telegrams were sent to Col. Camp and the following order to each company commander:



LIEUT.-COL. W. V. KING.

Assemble your company at once, prepared for immediate service; act promptly.

A few men who happened to be in the armory were sent out to summon those residing near it. The telephone and telegraph were set at work, and messenger boys were dispatched in all directions. In an incredibly short time officers, non-commissioned officers and men

began to pour into the armory to report for duty, and as fast as they did so a specified number from each company was sent out to notify the others. So vigorously was the matter pressed and so prompt the response that by 9 o'clock 400 men were in the armory ready for duty. Private Charles P. Shinn, Company A, was the first member of the regiment to arrive at the armory in response to the call.

The following telegram was then sent to the adjutant-general:

Time, 9 o'clock P. M. Four hundred men assembled; this number will be increased; men constantly coming in; await your further orders.

About 11 P. M. the following telegram was received:

ALBANY, August 17, 1892.

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Order to assemble your command is countermanded, but hold yourself in readiness to move promptly in case you receive further orders to-morrow morning.

(Signed)

J. PORTER, *Adjutant-General.*

At 4 A. M. the following telegram was received from Albany:

ALBANY, August 18, 1892.

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Assemble your regiment at once, prepared as directed last evening. Take train at Grand Central Station at 12 o'clock noon for Buffalo.

(Signed)

J. PORTER, *Adjutant-General.*

The call to assemble was so sudden and so wholly unexpected that all the officers and men of the regiment had left their business the evening before with

the expectation of returning in the morning. A brief opportunity was therefore given them to leave the armory to arrange their business affairs, the orders being to report back at 11 o'clock A. M. In the meantime arrangements were made with Maresi, the caterer, to furnish the necessary commissary supplies, which were placed on board the train at Grand Central Depot as soon as delivered; Col. Camp received the orders sent him in time to join the regiment at 8 A. M., when he assumed command.

By 10 o'clock a large proportion of the regiment was under arms, equipped in heavy marching order and ready for the field.

The rank and file were not aware when they responded to the call to assemble that orders had been received to leave the city. On the contrary, they believed that the regiment was only ordered under arms as a precautionary measure. Consequently, although all those who had been at the armory on the previous night had been afforded ample time to make all necessary preparations, a large majority failed to provide themselves with the clothing and other matters necessary for service in the field. These suffered keenly in the end, while those who had displayed the forethought to pack their knapsacks properly were more than repaid for their pains. Some of the men had not so much as an extra pocket-handkerchief. What was more serious was that nine out of ten of them wore light shoes—in some cases, of patent leather. In fact, one of the most important lessons taught by the experiences at Buffalo and confirmed by those in Brooklyn was the urgent necessity for a National Guardsman to be pro-

vided with some sort of a low-heeled, heavy-soled, broad-tread shoe for field service. The total amount of money possessed by the forty-odd men who composed Company A's representation at Buffalo was less than a hundred dollars in cash. This was the same in the other companies. Consequently, the men while in Buffalo were without funds to purchase more than the barest necessities for camp service, while the uncertainty of the duration of the service deterred many from sending home for what they needed. Those who were supplied with money or other comforts were, however, always willing to share their prosperity with their less fortunate comrades. This experience was a wholesome one and caused the members of the regiment all to be fully equipped when they marched to Brooklyn in the "trolley campaign" of 1895.

The Twenty-second left its armory at 11.15 A. M. on August 18, with overcoats, knapsacks, one day's rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. It took the elevated railroad at Sixty-fifth Street, detraining at Forty-second Street and marching thence to Grand Central Depot. A special train was already made up when the head of the Twenty-second reached the depot, and but little time was lost in getting the men on the cars. Some little excitement was caused by the unverified report "that some one had heard" a railroad employee assert that "a couple of dynamite cartridges would about do for them fellers." But this disappeared in the effort of trying to stow four men and their accoutrements into two car seats.

At Yonkers the train carrying the Twenty-second took on board the Fourth Separate Company (Capt. Pruyn), and at Hudson the Twenty-third Separate

Company (Capt. Waterman), both of these having been placed under the command of the commanding officer of the Twenty-second. At Poughkeepsie the train made a stop of less than five minutes. This, in all probability, was the most active five minutes ever experienced by the proprietor of the lunch counter at that station. The men had scarcely begun to help themselves when the engineer sounded the whistle and the conductor cried "All aboard." At this signal the regiment rushed in haste to the cars. But its members in doing so carried away with them everything eatable that was exposed on the lunch counter. The owner was assured, however, that for any forgetfulness on the part of the men to pay he would receive full compensation upon the return of the regiment to New York, which promise was faithfully carried out.

The train reached Albany shortly after 4 o'clock P.M. Just beyond Albany it passed the Twelfth Regiment, which had left the Grand Central Depot about an hour before the departure of the Twenty-second, and whose train had met with a slight mishap.

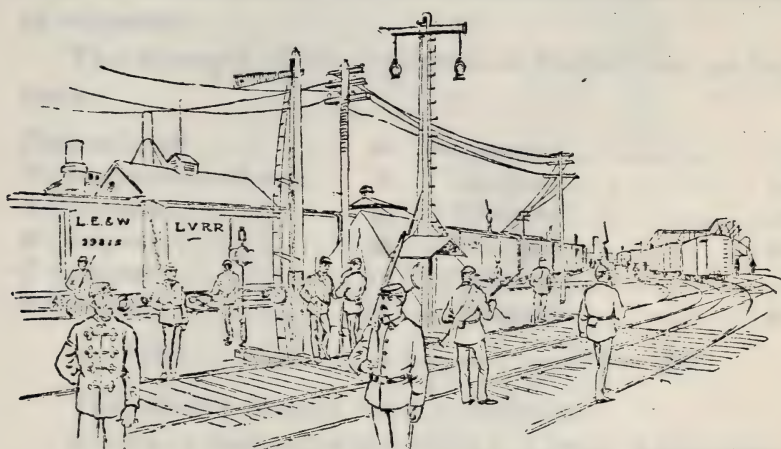
The grumbling at the commissary department began on the train. Although ample rations, in the shape of sandwiches, coffee, milk, etc., etc., had been provided for all, the method of distribution was so poor that while some companies got more than their share (which was consequently wasted), others went hungry. Those who had been far-sighted enough to carry their own rations were independent of this. Along in the evening the thoughtful commissary department served a train-load of healthy and hungry citizen soldiers with a supper of lemonade, milk and cake!

The number of men who slept on the way up to Buffalo may be represented by x. As usual on such occasions, those who appreciated the necessity for rest were kept awake by the others, who were too much excited to sleep themselves, and were determined that no one else should do so. Then, again, it is a difficult matter for four stalwart men, with full equipments, to sleep in two narrow seats of a railroad car.*

So hurried and unexpected had been the departure of the regiment that a number of the officers and men who had not received their orders as soon as the others, upon reporting to the armory found, to their intense disgust, that they were too late—that the regiment had gone. These were formed into a detachment and marched to the Grand Central Depot, where they were joined by similar squads from other regiments. These were organized into a detachment which was placed under the command of Maj. Franklin Bartlett. This was put into a special car which was attached to the rear of the Southwestern limited, which left the depot at 1.55 P. M. on August 18. As the special containing the Twenty-second had been delayed by stopping to take up the two separate companies, it was passed by the limited at Syracuse. This arrived in Buffalo at 1.30 A. M., being delayed by the blocking of the tracks. As Buffalo was neared the troops it carried were forcibly reminded that they were upon no holiday trip. It was a beautiful summer night. Looking out from the car windows, sentries could be seen in all directions through the immense freight-yards that fringe the outskirts of Buffalo, guarding the switches, bridges and crossings

* See Chapter VI., Harper's Ferry, page 54 ante.

and walking their posts with measured tread. Occasionally the voices of the corporals and of the "rounds" and an occasional challenge or shot broke the solemn stillness of the night. Disembarking at the depot, the detachment wrapped themselves in their blankets and lay down on the platform to await the arrival of the regiment, which did not take place until 5:40 A. M. At 4 A. M. Mr. Rossiter, Division Superintendent of the Central, stated that he had been directed to prepare a



warm breakfast for the regiment upon its arrival, and at the same time offered to give the members of the detachment their breakfast of coffee and rolls at once, if they desired it. All the men, however, declined, although they had not had a "square meal" for twenty-four hours, preferring to take their breakfast with the regiment when it arrived. This was a violation of the primary military maxim to "always eat and sleep all you can, whenever you get a chance, for the Lord only knows when you will get another opportunity," and was very unwise.

When the main body of the Twenty-second arrived the need for their service was so great that they could not be permitted to wait to eat the breakfast that had been provided. The orders from Gen. Doyle, commanding the Fourth Brigade, were imperative, and the regiment proceeded at once to "Tiff Farm," some three miles distant, during every step of which every member of Maj. Bartlett's detachment thought more and more sadly of the breakfast they had sacrificed from a feeling of etiquette.

The strength of the regiment at Buffalo was as follows :

Field and staff.....	10	E Company.....	93
Non-commissioned staff..	8	F Company.....	74
A Company.....	45	G Company.....	46
B Company.....	54	H Company.....	63
C Company.....	78	I Company.....	*
D Company.....	60	K Company.....	51
Total.....			583

The officers present were as follows :

Field and staff—Colonel, John T. Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. V. King; Major, Franklin Bartlett; Adjutant, Stephen F. Hart (Harry H. Treadwell acting); Quartermaster, Wm. E. Haws, Jr.; Commissary, Jos. M. Smith; Assistant Surgeon, Bennett S. Beach; Chaplain, Wm. N. Dunnell, S. T. D.; First Lieutenant, Homer Bostwick; Inspector of Rifle Practice, M. E. Burnton; Captain, Joseph P. Jardine (attached).

Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant-Major, Daniel J. Murphy; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Fred. D. Britton; Commissary-Sergeant, Celestin S. Wehrle; Ordnance

* Not organized at this time.

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Sergeant, Samuel M. Phillips; Hospital Steward, Geo. B. Benedict; General Guides, A. Wilkinson and R. J. Secor; Color-Bearer, W. L. Borstelman.



TYPES OF RIOTERS.

The company officers present were:

A Company—Captain, Wm. E. Preece; Lieutenants, James P. Kenworthy, Wm. H. Alley.

B Company—Captain, Wm. J. Maidhoff; Lieutenants, Harry H. Treadwell,* John H. Wightman.

C Company—Captain, John G. R. Lilliendahl; Lieutenants, Malcolm C. Murray and Charles E. Austin.

D Company—Captain, Wm. H. Cortelyou; Lieutenants, James A. Bell and Frank M. Anderson.

* Acting adjutant in Maj. Bartlett's battalion.

E Company—Captain, N. B. Thurston; Lieutenants, J. A. Quigley and W. B. Hotchkiss.

F Company—Captain, William B. Smith; Lieutenants, Walter S. Bennett and David Lowenbein.

G Company—Captain, Geo. F. Demarest; Lieutenants, Edwin W. Dayton and Sam'l F. Ball.

H Company—Captain, Wm. J. Hussey; Lieutenants, Clifford C. Cassidy and Adolph E. Dick.

I Company—*

K Company—Captain, George E. B. Hart; Lieutenants, Rob. J. Daly and Robert R. Meneeley.

The march of the command was directly through the district inhabited by the striking switchmen, and it was soon apparent that the troops were regarded by that portion of the community with intense animosity. The idle men lounging about in little groups scowled at the column, while the women and children indulged in hisses and cat-calls.

The announcement that the regiment was to be stationed at the "Tifft Farm" brought to the minds of its members visions of green fields and trees; of freshly-laid eggs, chickens, milk, butter, and other similar good things, and everybody felt that "their lines had fallen into pleasant places."

* Not in existence at this date.



CHAPTER XLV.

MAJOR BARTLETT'S BATTALION.



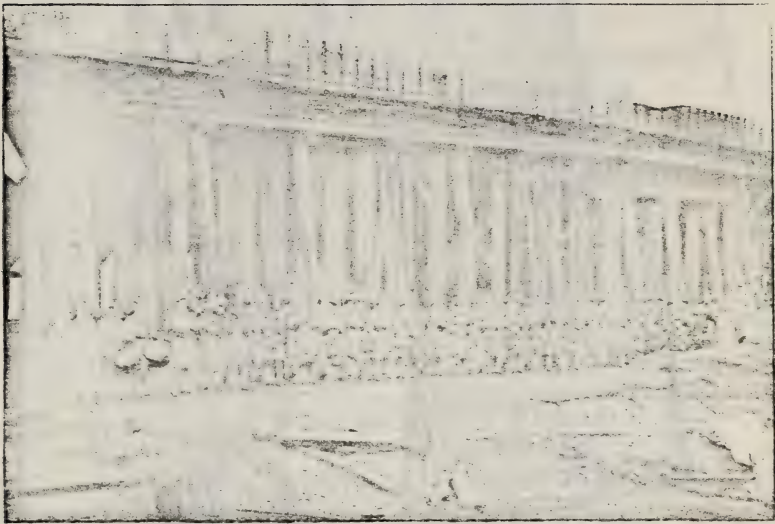
MAJOR BARTLETT.

WHILE the Twenty-second were on the way to this beautiful "farm," Companies A (Lieut. Kenworthy), B (Capt. Maidhoff), and H. (Capt. Hussey), with the Fourth Separate Company (Capt. Pruyn), were detached, under command of Maj. Bartlett, to guard the elevators, tracks, freight-houses, etc., of the Erie Railroad. Thereafter they constituted a separate battalion having experiences of its own.

Its headquarters were officially designated as "Camp 3, at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s yards, at Ohio Street." Upon reaching this spot it went into camp. That is, the battalion marched into the yard, stacked arms and posted a guard (and at once ascertained that butter, eggs and milk are not included in the adjuncts to a coal-yard).

The yard was a large enclosure bounded on three sides by a high, close board fence, and on the fourth by

the Buffalo Creek, along which ran the Delaware and Hudson Company's long coal-trestle. On the Louisiana Street side were the frame offices of the coal company, which were occupied as battalion headquarters and the hospital. A little separated from these offices was a stable of several compartments, which was speedily occupied as a guard-house. At the end of this

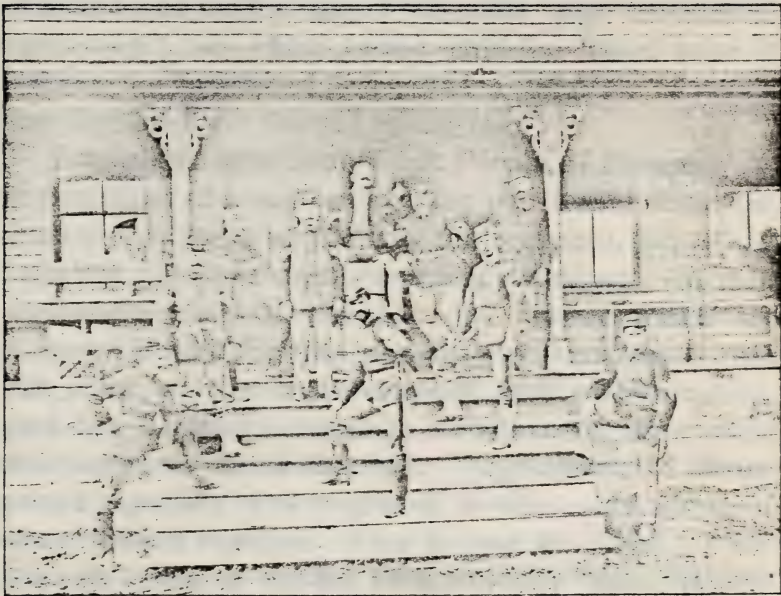


COMPANY A, UNDER DELAWARE AND HUDSON R. R. TRETTLE.

building was a large coop plentifully stocked with fowls belonging to the superintendent of the yard, who, it seemed, was a chicken-fancier. Little did this worthy man think when he first began to ride his hobby that one day he would earn the everlasting gratitude of a National Guard organization of which at that time he had doubtless never heard! The members of the battalion have ever since prayed that his shadow might

never grow less, and that a bounteous Providence might shower blessings upon his head as a benevolent, public-spirited man !

The first thought of all the members of the battalion after breaking ranks was breakfast, and strong detachments—some fully armed and equipped, and others wearing side-arms only—usually under command of a commissioned officer, were sent into Buffalo to forage.



COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, TIFFT FARM.

Upon their return fresh details were sent on the same errand. Those who were fortunate enough to penetrate to the Union Depot were fed at the excellent station restaurant, without expense.

It occurred to nobody at that time to lay in a stock

of uncooked provisions, for it had been rumored that cooked rations were on the way, but unavoidably delayed. In their blind, unreasoning faith in the commissary department (which, at State camp, had never failed to serve three full meals each day), "sufficient unto the hour is the evil thereof" was the sentiment of all concerned. Later in the day there was received from the commissary department a large supply of tin cups, a barrel of fat, greasy, slimy-looking hams, a barrel of stale bread, and a barrel of what was invoiced as "pea soup," but which tasted cold (in which state it reached the consumer) more like a solution of castile soap in dish-water than anything else.

During the afternoon, Capt. Preece, of Company A, in command of a number of men who had reached the armory too late to accompany the regiment, joined the battalion. A rain-storm seeming imminent, the men vigorously attacked the piles of lumber which lay scattered around the yard, and, with nails borrowed from the office of the coal company and with coupling-pins for hammers, speedily knocked together rude shanties under the coal-trestle. A great deal of unsuspected ingenuity was displayed in the construction of some of these shanties. One known as "No. 1 Fifth Avenue" was a model, being closely built, tightly roofed and well floored. Some of the men essayed the construction of bunks. One of these was an ambitious structure resembling an uncovered oblong box, elevated some three or four feet above the ground. Its constructor was extremely proud of his work, and would doubtless have had many imitators had it not happened that when he had sunk into a peaceful

slumber the bottom of his edifice dropped suddenly out, depositing him sprawling on the ground.

None of these shanties were occupied after the first one or two nights. Not only did a damp, biting wind blow in from the lake in the early morning hours, setting at defiance both overcoats and blankets, and rendering a camp-fire a necessity, but the dock swarmed with enormous rats, which gamboled like kittens over the men who slept in the bunks. This combination of circumstances made a plank on the ground around the camp-fire infinitely preferable as a resting-place to the best of them. On Sunday, the 21st, tents were issued and erected. But many of the men still preferred to sleep around the fire. Those who occupied the tents frequently were awakened by the cold and were obliged to go to the camp-fires at intervals during the night, to get warmed through. A few days later several loads of hay furnished comfortable beds for all, and made it possible to sleep in the tents throughout the night.

Those who slept on the ground usually found, on awakening in the morning, that while the blanket around the feet, which were nearest the fire, would be dry, the upper part of the blanket and the cape of the overcoat (which were wrapped around the head at night) would be thoroughly damp. Nearly all the men contracted colds, with hollow, deep-sounding coughs, from this cause, and that all of them escaped pulmonary troubles is at once a matter for surprise and congratulation.

For an hour or so in the evening the rain poured down in torrents. In the midst of the storm the camp was startled by a succession of sounds as if a conflict

was raging in the near neighborhood and that volleys were being fired at regular intervals. The men ran for their equipments and prepared themselves for instant service, but investigation showed that a single workman, at the Erie grain elevator near by, was shunting freight-cars on the siding. His method was to hitch a horse to the end of a car and, giving it a start, allow it to roll down the slight grade of its own volition. The impact of each car against the one ahead caused the rattling noise which so closely resembled volley firing.

The guards were posted twice a day, the morning guard going on duty at 8 A. M. and remaining until relieved by the night guard at 8 P. M. The ceremony of guard mounting was dispensed with, and the lieutenants of the battalion alternated as officers of the guard, there being no regularly-appointed officer of the day. In addition to this guard, which was posted inside the camp and along the tracks in front of the grain elevator before mentioned, there was an outpost guard which went on duty at 8 or 9 A. M. and remained until relieved by a second detail, at 1 or 2 P. M. This guard was posted at the switches (two sentries to each post) along the line of railroad, extending from the end of the chain of camp sentries to the sentries of the Ninth Regiment, at the point of intersection of the Erie and Lake Shore railroads, the whole chain of outpost sentries covering a distance of perhaps half or three-quarters of a mile. This outpost guard was withdrawn at night. Besides these four daily guard details, the battalion was called upon to furnish special details when necessary, to escort moving freight-trains and similar duties.

An effort was made to so arrange the detailing of men to the different guards that each one might have an opportunity for rest and relaxation. The force available for duty at any time was, however, so small, and the amount of territory that had to be covered so great, that it frequently happened that an enlisted man coming off guard in the morning would find himself detailed again for that same night. At least one case is recalled of a private who was forced to stand guard for five successive nights, getting little or no sleep in the daytime. This condition of affairs was greatly relieved a few days later, when a large detachment from the Fourth Separate Company of Yonkers was attached to the battalion.

The first relief of the night guard was posted amid a great shouting and jeering from the crowd in the streets. But this gradually died away, and by the time the third relief went on post, four hours later, the crowd had vanished and the streets were orderly. Contrary to all expectations (for rumor had been active during the day), no trouble was experienced during the night, and the wearied sentries had great difficulty keeping awake.

That night Company A decided that they had better do something to render themselves, to some extent at least, independent of the commissary department, and the following morning a collection was taken up and a detail sent to town to purchase provisions. Their example was followed by the other companies. This was the first move towards self-support in the battalion. There was plenty of fuel near at hand, and the different companies found that they had a number of men in their ranks who were accomplished cooks.

Camp cooking stoves were constructed by first digging a shallow hole, a couple of feet square, to create a draft. Over this was laid a coal-screen (a square wire screen with meshes about a quarter-inch square, used at the ends of the chutes on the trestle to separate the dust and fine coal from the coarse). On this screen the fire was built, and a second screen, its corners resting on columns composed of several bricks, was placed over it to form the cooking surface. As a gridiron for broiling meats, or as a contrivance for toasting stale bread, this arrangement was unsurpassed.



During the first days of the service the hot meals consisted of a large wash-boilerful of a mixture of water, canned corned beef, potatoes, onions, corn, and anything else that might

be near at hand (including, of course, a quantity of coal dust). This concoction was permitted to slowly simmer until a thick, yellow scum appeared on the surface, when it was accounted "done," and was served accordingly. More than one man suffered the pangs of indigestion as the result of this fare, and at least one found that a seidlitz powder taken from a tin cup that had previously contained this delectable stew (even though the cup had previously received an apology for a cleansing) made a powerful emetic! Until the machinery of the commissary department got into working order, the washboiler, of which mention has

been previously made, was the only thing in the way of a kitchen utensil in the camp. Afterwards the large tin pans, which had contained baked beans, were made to answer every requirement.

The New York papers published an account that the dinner *ménu* of Company A consisted of mullagatawney soup, clam chowder, Hamburger steak, boiled ham, corned beef, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and "slumgullion" (coffee). But this was merely a light-hearted fiction. The cooking, however, was good.

Company A was regaled with lyonnaise potatoes and similar luxuries, prepared by the skilful hand of its chef, and it may surprise some of the men to learn at this late day that those fat, greasy, slimy-looking hams, which had so grievously insulted their fastidious stomachs, were, when nicely sliced, recooked and served with eggs and a modicum of coal dust, devoured with gusto by those who had so recently inveighed loudest against them.

While the people living in certain localities were bitter against the soldiers, it was different with those living in the snug little cottages on the line of the outposts. These were so uniformly kind and hospitable that to secure a detail to the outposts became a matter of the liveliest competition among the men.

A substantial storehouse, the only one built in the camp, was constructed by Company A. This was built of heavy planks, its roof composed of the two doors of an old freight-car and the floor made of heavy planks, and elevated some two feet from the ground. In this building the commissary stores were kept safe from all damage of the elements.

The only conflicts of a serious nature in which the battalion was engaged were the arrest of Daniel Moran, a local prize-fighter, by three members of the company, and the killing of Michael Broderick, on August 25.

In the former case, Moran, half drunk, with a companion, approached Private Arthur E. Cottrell, a sentry on post, and with much profanity announced his inten-



tion of forcing his way through the lines. He was brought to a standstill against the point of Cottrell's bayonet. Despite the remonstrances of his more sober companion, and loudly proclaiming his ability to "lick the whole crowd," he seized the sentry's piece and attempted to wrest it from his grasp. Attracted by the noise of the fracas, Privates Charles P. Shinn and John M. Hampton, sentries on the nearest posts on each side, ran to the support of their comrade. Shinn arriv-

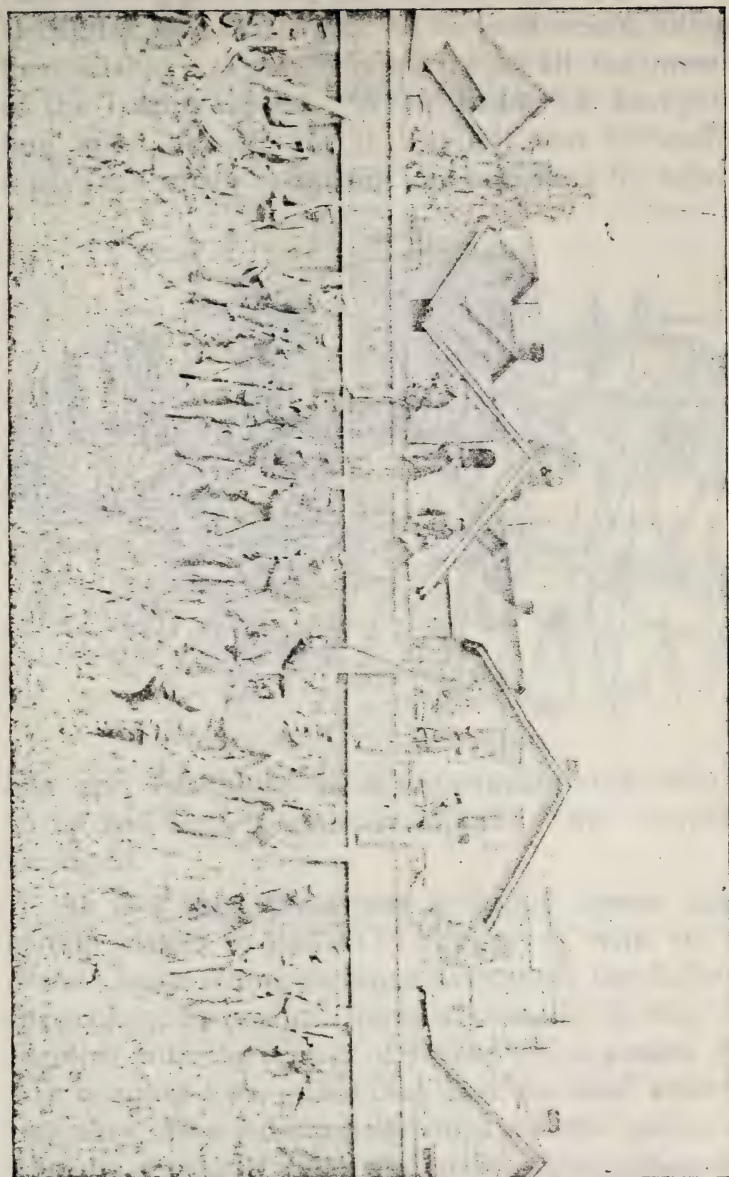
ing just in time to put an end to the struggle by a blow, with the butt of his rifle, on the pugilist's head. The bruiser's companion started promptly to run, but was stopped by the threat of the sentries to fire. Both men were put in arrest and taken to the station-house by the police, for whom a telephone message had been sent from battalion headquarters. The two prisoners were promptly discharged from custody the following day by a police justice. This was the custom with those magistrates in Buffalo in the case of most of the rioters who were brought before them during the strike.

Although the strike was formally declared "off" on August 24, yet the demonstrations by the turbulent element it had brought together did not cease until some time afterwards. At about 11 A. M. on August 25 a large crowd of disorderly characters assembled at the Erie crossing at Ohio Street. Some of them had been drinking; all of them were surly at the failure of the strike. Led on by a few hotheads, who had assumed their leadership, they became more and more aggressive. This was the first day that any considerable number of trains had been moved without military guards, and the crowd took advantage of it to stone the unprotected trainmen. The throng soon increased to several hundred men, women and children, who were cursing and throwing stones, and a serious disturbance became imminent. At about noon a long train passed this point which was guarded by a squad of the Seventy-first, under command of Capt. Francis of Company E. These men were stationed on the engine and along the tops of the cars, and were unsuspecting of danger. They were greeted with a volley of stones,

coal, bolts and similar missiles. The train, however, was in rapid motion and conveyed the troops out of the scene of difficulty before they had time to fire at the offenders. The crowd appeared to be emboldened by this success. The disturbance continued to grow, and some of the sentries of the Twenty-second, which were in its neighborhood, were pelted with coal, stones and other projectiles.

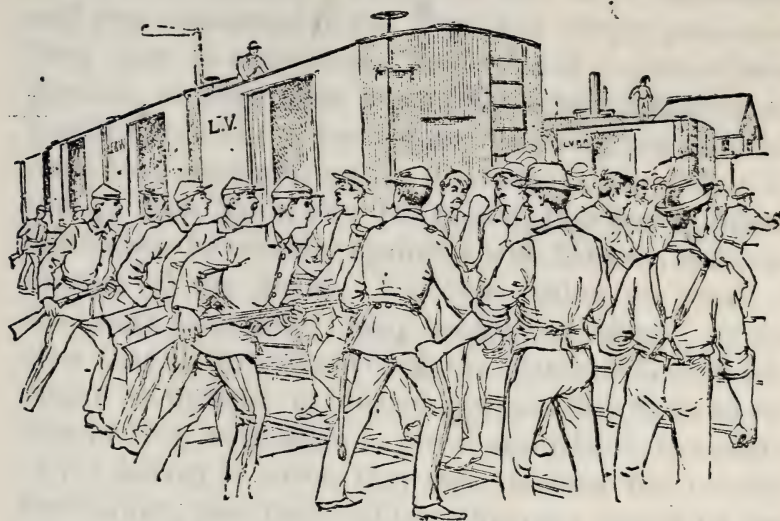
As usual upon such occasions, in addition to the grown men who were engaged in the disturbance, and out-vying them in their violent acts, were a number of half-grown boys. One of these, Michael Broderick, a well-grown lad of seventeen, was particularly prominent in the mob and conspicuous in the stone-throwing. The disturbance finally nearly attained the proportions of a riot. As it was near the headquarters of Maj. Bartlett's battalion, the guard of the latter, under the command of Lieut. Cassidy of Company H of the Twenty-second, who was also the officer of the day, was dispatched on the "double" to suppress it. When the guard approached the crowd they were greeted with a storm of epithets and a shower of missiles. Lieut. Cassidy halted his guard and ordered the crowd to disperse, but his orders were treated with derision. A charge was then made upon the rioters by the soldiers, but they refused to move. Lieut. Cassidy was therefore compelled, as a last resort, to order some of his men to fire. The order was obeyed, and Broderick, who had been selected by one of the soldiers as one of the most prominent in the disturbance, fell with a bullet through his side. Some others were also hurt. As usual in such cases, the rioters at once took to their heels in the wildest con-

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LIEUT. JAS. P. KENWORTHY AND COMPANY A "IN ACTION" AT BUFFALO, AUGUST, 1862.

fusion, the guard being only able to make three arrests. Broderick died that night. This occurrence, although unavoidable, was greatly regretted by all the members of the Twenty-second. While Broderick brought his fate upon himself, yet it was felt that he was only a boy and much sympathy was expressed for him. It



was also felt to be most unfortunate that, after the strike had been practically ended, a life should be sacrificed.

At this time there was a strong desire among certain classes in Buffalo to "get even" with the National Guard, whose presence had caused the failure of the strike. Strenuous efforts were made by this class, together with the friends of Broderick, to punish those who composed the guard that fired the fatal shot. In this they were substantially aided by the police, who were in sympathy with the strikers and antagonistic

to the National Guard in general, and to the Twenty-second Regiment in particular. An investigation was had before a coroner's jury, at which no one was summoned except those friendly to the rioters, and a verdict was rendered that the shooting was unjustifiable. No attention was paid, however, to the proceedings by the Twenty-second. They felt that all of the officers and men concerned in the affair had simply performed their duty in maintaining the law, and it did not seem possible to them that any criminal proceedings could possibly grow out of the matter. To their great astonishment they learned from the newspapers, after their return to New York, that the Grand Jury had found an indictment for murder against Lieut. Cassidy, the commander of the guard. Vigorous action on behalf of the State authorities then became necessary. It was clear that if the members of the National Guard, who might be ordered to distant parts of the State to put down a riot, were liable to arrest and trial in the courts of the district in which they were serving for obeying their orders, that their military efficiency would be seriously interfered with. Such service is almost always locally unpopular if the disturbance is a serious one, and, with such a feeling, it would be easy for the leaders of the law-breakers to subject the troops to so much expense and inconvenience as to render it impossible to get men to serve.

The attorney-general of the State therefore at once intervened, and such proceedings were had that the indictment was quashed without putting Lieut. Cassidy to the expense of going to Buffalo to defend himself. This was but just, as there was not a particle of

evidence against him of having done anything but his duty.

The effect of this proceeding was to induce the passage by the Legislature, in May, 1893, of an amendment to Sec. 160 of the Military Code (Chap. 599, Laws of 1893), providing that members of the National Guard shall not be liable, civilly or criminally, for acts done by them when ordered on duty in case of insurrection, invasion, tumult, riot or breaches of the peace. This leaves the officers and men under the exclusive jurisdiction of courts-martial. These have full power to punish any improper conduct. Such punishment will, however, be impartial. The National Guardsmen are now protected by this law from being subjected to arrest or indictment, by prejudiced officials, for obeying the lawful orders of their superiors in maintaining order. As a further protection from baseless or speculative civil suits, the same act amended Sec. 135 of the old Military Code (now Sec. 264) so as to require any person bringing a suit against any National Guard officer for acts done in his official capacity to give security for costs, and, if defeated, to pay treble costs.

It is told that one night when Lieut. (since captain) Kenworthy was officer of the guard he sat on the rude bench outside of the guard-house, laboriously battling with exhausted nature and trying to keep his heavy eyes open. Suddenly they opened, and this time they remained open. He was wide awake in an instant, for what he saw seemed to be nothing more nor less than a man carrying a lighted lantern, walking slowly along the top of the coal-trestle. At least he saw the lantern, and his imagination had no trouble picturing the man

carrying it. This trestle was an important strategic point, for it gave access to the camp from the water. He therefore lost no time calling out the guard and dashing off, with drawn revolver, toward the trestle. He had gone but a short distance when it was discovered that the lantern which the guard was endeavoring to capture was the rising morning star. At that time of the year the star was exceptionally brilliant and large. It rose rapidly, moving the while in a horizontal direction across the heavens in such a way as to make the conclusion so hastily jumped at by the sleepy and startled lieutenant extremely reasonable. For months after this occurrence Lieut. Kenworthy was hailed by his intimates as "Mr. Morningstar." *

On the night of August 22 Company A entertained the Fourth Separate Company and the other companies of the battalion. A large fire was built, and the men gathered around it, singing songs and telling stories, until the sounding of "taps" admonished them that it was time to turn in.

* The same thing took place in 1862, when the regiment was at Harper's Ferry. See page 107 ante.



CHAPTER XLVI.

COL. CAMP'S BATTALION AND THE GENERAL SITUATION.

AS soon as Major Bartlett's detachment had been detailed, the remaining companies of the regiment were marched about one mile further north to the place known as Tift Farm, which in the official records was called "Camp 2," and is thus described therein :

Camp No. 2, located on Tift Farm, near the junction of the Lake Shore and Buffalo Creek railroads, with outposts at the two bridges of the Lake Shore and Buffalo Creek railroads over Buffalo River. With outpost also at the Lake Shore crossing of the Hamburg turnpike over the Lehigh extension of the Blackwell Canal. Also protecting all tracks between Tift Street and the junction of the Buffalo Creek and Lake Shore railroads, with camp on beach. Also with outposts along Buffalo Creek west of Lake Shore Railroad, protecting the freight-yards, coal-trestles and buildings of the Buffalo Creek and Lehigh Valley railroads located on Tift Farm. Also with outposts north-westerly along the beach between Blackwell Canal and Lake Erie, from the Hamburg turnpike towards the Lighthouse.

In some remote era this territory might have been a farm. But it had long ceased to be, and a single glance at it put to flight at once and forever all the ideas of trees, green fields and—what was much more

melancholy—of butter, chickens and eggs. It was a sort of a cross between a freight-yard and a swamp, with all the drawbacks of both.

There was no drainage. When it rained the ground between the tracks became water-soaked. The only road was corduroy, and a sticky clay covered even the railroad ties.

The remainder of the regiment reached this place at 7.45 A. M. There was a single house near the shores of Lake Erie, which Col. Camp at once converted into regimental headquarters.

A detachment of 150 men, consisting of Companies C (Capt. Lilliendahl) and F (Capt. Smith), under command of Lieut.-Col. King, was detailed for outpost duty, and at once marched about a mile south of headquarters to a point at the junction of the L. S. & M. S. and the B. R. & P. R. R., with Buffalo Creek a stone's throw in its rear, where they established their headquarters.* Directly to the south were the freight-yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, comprising many miles of track, all of which then was covered with blocked freight and coal-cars, which had accumulated there as a result of the strike.

Here this battalion remained until the regiment was ordered back to New York, holding such a long line that some of their posts were two miles from the headquarters.

On the afternoon of August 19, the Sixteenth Separate Company of Catskill joined the regiment, and remained with it until August 25, when they were ordered to their homes.

* See page 552, post.

The portion of the regiment not included in the detachments under the command of Lieut.-Col. King and Maj. Bartlett, consisting of Companies D (Capt. Cortelyou), E (Capt. Thurston), G (Capt. Demarest, but commanded by Lieut. Dayton) and K (Capt. Borland), and the Sixteenth Separate Company (Capt. Murphy),

were stationed near the Tifft farmhouse, under the immediate command of Col. Camp. He was assisted by Maj. Geo. E. B. Hart and Capt. George Demarest (G Co.), who acted as major. This detachment established a line of outposts connecting with the outposts of Col. King's battalion, and covering and guarding the freight-yards, buildings, coal-trestles and other property within the territory assigned to the regiment. Maj. Hart had supervision of the regimental pickets along the lake front, from the point where the main road crossed the canal to the freight-house, a distance of about three-



CAPT. DEMAREST.

quarters of a mile. Capt. Demarest, as acting major, had supervision of the pickets from the east side of the canal basin, along the east side of the yard to the pickets of Lieut.-Col. King's battalion, a distance of about half a mile. On the day after its arrival tents were delivered to the regiment, and a regular camp was established. The two separate companies slept in a barn.

The area of disturbance extended over thirty-six square miles of railroad yards and 600 miles of tracks. These were situated upon the south, east and north of the city of Buffalo, Lake Erie and Niagara River lying on the west. Each freight-yard included an area of several hundred acres, which was intersected by many streets, and was covered by a wilderness of tracks, sidings and switches:

An elaborate system of tracks and switches connects each of these yards with the others. When a train enters one, composed of cars destined to points upon one of the other roads (as is the case with most trains), such cars are "cut out," run upon a siding, and when enough are obtained a train is made up from them, which is switched off upon the track which connects with the proper yard, and run over to it by a switching engine. Upon reaching such yard the train is broken up, and the various cars are switched off upon different tracks and made up into trains according to their ultimate destination.

The strike had continued for some days before the arrival of the Twenty-second, during which time all switching had been prevented. The result of this was that all the tracks in each of the yards were crowded to their utmost capacity with cars from all parts of the country. These were loaded with every possible article of freight, much of it being of a perishable character, and the whole represented millions of dollars in value. The yards also contained many shops, engine-houses and other valuable plant. All this, as well as the cars, had been threatened with destruction. In fact, the yards were then strewn with the remains of

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REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS AT TIEFT FARM, BUFFALO.

a number of cars which had been burned by the strikers, or at least by those who sympathized with them, before the arrival of the troops.

The duty of the soldiers was to patrol the yards, protect the cars on the tracks, the shops and other property, and prevent the switches from being tampered with, and the non-union switchmen, or "scabs," from being assaulted.



When a train was made up to go from one yard to another, it was necessary to furnish it with a guard, both upon the engine and the cars, to prevent them from being uncoupled and the train men from being attacked. Freight-trains move slowly, and it was easy for a man to jump upon one of them and pull out a coupling-pin, thus breaking the train in two. A sentry was consequently required at each coupling. Later in the strike, when the strikers became less bold, one sentry was sufficient to guard two cars.

The various yards were situated in the extreme suburbs of Buffalo, remote from all the conveniences of civilized life. The only houses near them were inhabited by strikers and their friends. The streets through which the switching tracks were laid were narrow and lined by small tenements, mostly two-story frame buildings, occupied by those in sympathy with

the strikers. The strikers and a crowd made up of the riotous element, which an occasion of this description always brings to the surface, hung around the outskirts of the yards and the places where they were crossed by the streets, jeering at the soldiers and seeking every opportunity to assault the few non-union men that the companies had employed. Whenever they found an opportunity—and there were many, as the number of streets which crossed the yards rendered it impossible to exclude people from them, and there was nothing to designate the striking switchmen from ordinary citizens—these rioters would enter the yards themselves, change or break the switches, attack the switchmen and attempt to burn the cars which stood upon the tracks. When pursued they would run under or over the long lines of freight-cars, rendering it very difficult for the guards to follow them. During the daytime they, as a rule, limited their attentions to the soldiers to the use of language. This was of the most variegated and picturesque description. As it hurt no one, but little attention was paid to it. But when darkness made detection difficult, iron bolts, lumps of coal and other missiles were constantly flying through the air. Many National Guardsmen had narrow escapes and some were hurt. The guards engaged in protecting the trains, while they were being switched from one yard to another, were in particular fine targets, and never knew, even in the daytime, from what window or at what minute to expect to have something thrown at them. Lumps of coal, iron bolts, tin cans, potatoes—in fact, every kind of vegetable capable of being thrown, were constantly whizzing by them, always

coming from an opposite direction from the one in which they were looking. However, it takes a good deal of skill and deliberation to throw anything at a man upon a moving car with sufficient accuracy to hit him, particularly when he has a loaded rifle and is likely to shoot at the thrower if he sees him, so that the actual hits were comparatively few. The misses were, however, so frequent and close as to make the duty a very interesting occupation to the guards. The Twenty-second had not so much of this duty to do as the Twenty-third and some other of the regiments, but what they had was of a decidedly lively character.

The members of the regiment entered upon their duties with a feeling of sympathy for the strikers and were disposed to treat them as gently as possible. This, it was soon found, was not appreciated. Their forbearance was mistaken for timidity, particularly by the "toughs," who were not workingmen, but had gathered together, partly from sympathy, but more from love of mischief, and only led to increased outbreaks. They were therefore compelled to show by the use of force that they were there "for business and not for fun," and to use their bayonets and gun-butts to compel obedience.

The Buffalo police force was worse than ineffective. They did not hesitate to display their sympathy with the rioters.* To turn over to them anyone who was arrested was equivalent to releasing him. The orders given were that the police should be admitted inside the guard lines at all times. One night it happened that these orders had not been transmitted to the sentries,

* See their arrest of Licut. Asten, page 534 post.

and a policeman, while endeavoring to pass through their lines, was stopped. He immediately reported the occurrence to his captain, who, in great wrath, hastened to the spot and demanded immediate passage, threatening the sentry that if he did not permit him to pass he would force his way through. The sentry replied that he had received no orders to permit policemen to pass, any more than anyone else, and that he could not and would not permit him to do so. When the policeman persisted the sentry promptly came to a "ready," the result being that the police captain retired, breathing forth threatenings and slaughter. It was at once explained to the captain by the regimental officers that the occurrence was a mistake, and precautions were taken thereafter to see that all sentries were duly notified that the police were to be permitted to pass them at all times. Nevertheless, the occurrence rankled in the minds of the police.

The Twenty-second made the first and, as far as is known, the only arrest of rioters that was made, for which they were thanked by the district-attorney.

The orders were to fire if men did not "halt" when ordered, and they were obeyed. The soldiers always aimed so as to have the bullet come close to the offender, but not to hit him, except when he had been guilty of violence. The "whizzing" of a few bullets soon established a marked respect for the sentries of the Twenty-second, and made it possible for them to perform their duties with comparative peace.

No more uncomfortable places in which to do military duty could well be imagined than those where the members of the regiment were stationed. The ground

of the yards was black with cinders. The guards standing on the tops of the cars in a short time became grimy with the soot from the smoke of the soft coal burned by the switching engines, and the men on the ground were in almost the same condition. Cleanliness was impossible, and the facilities for washing very poor. Occasionally the men were permitted to go to Lake Erie, a swim in which was a luxury greatly appreciated. This was an advantage possessed by the Twenty-second which the other regiments did not have.

During the first two days the inadequacy or inefficiency of the commissary departments was painfully apparent, and the quartermasters' department was little, if any, better.

The sudden massing of so many men within a radius of twelve miles and outside the city limits might reasonably account for some temporary confusion and delay. But the absence of tents and blankets and the difficulties experienced in issuing proper rations indicated the need of a radical change in the commissary department. It also demonstrated the necessity of complete individual outfits for cooking. The issue of these to each National Guardsman has been one of the beneficial results of this campaign.

The 6,800 men that had been suddenly thrown into Buffalo were scattered over a large territory in the extreme outskirts of the city, and at posts with which communication was slow and difficult. A car was sent out every morning by the brigade commissary with cooked and uncooked rations, but to transport these to the different detachments and to distribute them at the

proper hour was no easy task. The State was most liberal, Governor Flower's orders being that the troops should have everything that they wanted. The difficulty was one of administration.

The attempt to supply cooked food was a failure. It had to be transported from two to four miles, usually over wretched roads, and was always delayed and often spoiled in transit by the heat. Consequently, at first there was considerable privation.

After the first day the Twenty-second declined to receive cooked food, but drew and cooked its own rations. All its battalions found in their ranks a number of men who knew how to cook, and much ingenuity was displayed in constructing ovens and preparing the food for the command.

The sleeping accommodations were, at first, of all descriptions. Sheds, freight-cars—anything that had a roof—were used. In addition, bunks were built, as before stated.

After a day or two tents were issued and regular camps established wherever proper camping-spots could be obtained. Quantities of hay and, in some cases, of shavings, were distributed, to keep the men off the damp ground, and to protect them from the bleak night winds that came from Lake Erie. Two companies slept in a stable. The field and staff officers occupied houses.

The troops were stationed as follows :

Camp 1, at junction of Erie, Buffalo Creek and Western N. Y. & Pa. R. R., with outpost protecting all tracks south to Buffalo River. Another outpost at N. Y., Lake Erie & W. yard and shops at Smith Street; another at Western N. Y. & Pa.

round-house and yard, and along Erie yards to Babcock Street. Also along the tracks of the Buffalo Creek R. R. to those of the Central, and along the W. N. Y. & Pa. to Bailey Avenue, including the trestle and tracks of the Lehigh west of Bailey Avenue. Twelfth Regiment and Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Forty-seventh Separate Companies (707 men).

Camp 2, on Tift Farm (above described). Twenty-second Regiment headquarters and Fourth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third Separate Companies (777 men).

Camp 3, coal-yard Del. & Hudson Canal Co., with outposts at Erie elevator and freight-house and along Erie tracks to those of the Lake Shore. Companies A, B and H, Twenty-second (Maj. Bartlett), and Fourth, Sixteenth and Twenty-third Separate Companies.

Camp 4, Market grounds, Elk and Michigan Streets. Outposts at Central elevators, tracks and docks. Thirteenth Regiment (662 strong).

Camp 5, Red Jacket and Hamburg Streets. Outposts at Lake Shore yard and shops and along tracks and freight-houses of Lake Shore and N. Y., L. E. & W. and W. N. Y. & Pa. Ninth Regiment and Tenth, Fifth and Thirty-first Separate Companies (612 strong).

Camp 6, Ganson Street, south of Michigan, with outposts protecting trestles, track and buildings. Thirteenth Regiment.

Camp 7, N. Y., L. E. & W. shops, near Bailey Avenue and Dingens Street, with outposts. Seventy-first Regiment (624 strong).

Camp 8, Lehigh Valley shops and yard. Sixty-fifth Regiment and Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Forty-second and Forty-third Separate Companies (714 strong).

Camp 9, New York Central shops, East Buffalo, with strong outpost at its stock yards and crossings. First Provisional Regiment, composed of the Second, Thirty-fourth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Separate Companies (425 strong).

Camp 10, Black Rock, Tonawanda Street, north of crossing junction, with outpost at Erie freight-house. Part of Second

Provisional Regiment, composed of the Thirty-second, Seventh, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies (216 strong).

Camp 11, N. Y. Central freight-house, Erie Street. Part of Second Provisional Regiment, Thirty-second, Seventh, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies (171 strong).

Camp 12, N. Y. Central car-shops, Seneca Street, with outposts along Central Railroad and West Shore freight-house at Swan Street. Tenth Battalion, Sixth, Twenty-first, Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth Separate Companies (591 strong).

Camp 13, Wagner car-shops, with outposts along West Shore track and patrols along Belt Line Railroad from William Street to Black Rock. Twenty-third Regiment (691 strong).

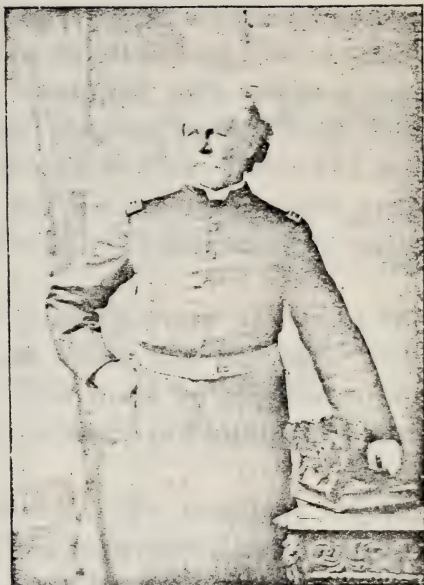
Camp 14, Lehigh Valley Railroad, with outposts to coal-trestle in Cheektowga. Seventy-fourth Regiment and First, Eighth, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Separate Companies (598 strong).

Camp 15, Exchange and Michigan Streets. Reserves, with outposts at Lehigh, Central and Erie passenger depots.

Troop A, Fifth Battery, were also on duty.

Total present for duty August 24, 6,890.

On Sunday, the 21st, divine service was held at regimental headquarters by Rev. Dr. William N. Dun-



REV. DR. WM. N. DUNNELL, CHAPLAIN.

nell, the chaplain of the regiment, who shared its fortunes, and was attended by as many men not on special duty as were within sound of "Church Call."

On August 20, a conflict of authority occurred, arising from the fact that Col. Austin, of the Thirteenth Regiment, ordered the commanding officer of the Fourth Separate Company (which was attached to Maj. Bartlett's battalion) to report to him (Col. Austin), which order Capt. Pruyn complied with without consulting Maj. Bartlett and without orders from him. He was promptly ordered back by Gen. Doyle and reprimanded by Col. Camp for his conduct, which probably arose from inexperience. This excuse cannot be made for Col. Austin.

Notwithstanding the poor quarters and food, the hard work and exposure, there was but little sickness in the regiment. This must be ascribed to the thoughtful care and wise sanitary precautions of Surgeon Beach.

In spite of all drawbacks, the members of the Twenty-second enjoyed their experience, as has always been the case when they have been called upon to perform actual service. Col. Camp and Lieut.-Col. King, Maj. Bartlett and the other officers were most efficient, and were at once popular and respected. This was particularly the case with Col. Camp, who knew no rest in looking after his men, and was always cool and composed. The discipline of the regiment was even and firm and its spirit admirable.

CHAPTER XLVII.

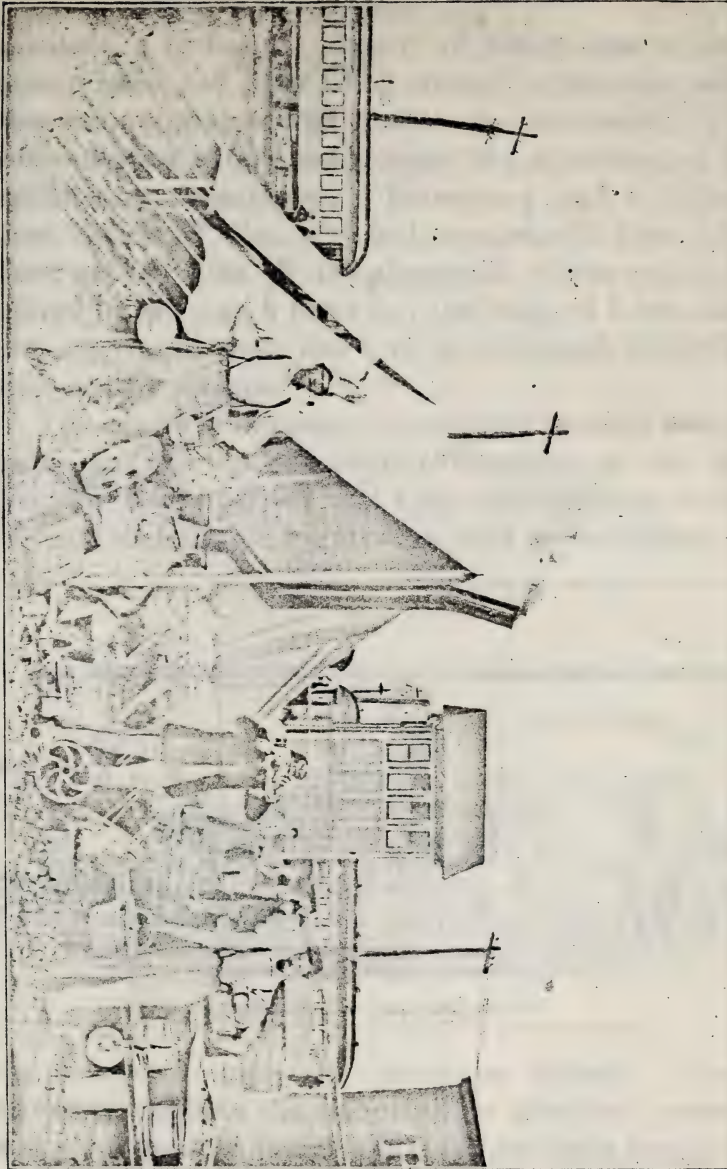
LIEUT.-COL. KING'S BATTALION.

AS before stated,* Lieut.-Col. King was placed in command of companies C and F, with headquarters near Buffalo Creek.

The first duty of this detachment was to arrange its camp in military order. An empty oil shed, after being thoroughly swept, served for a quartermaster's storehouse, and a hydrant close at hand supplied water. Everything else was lacking. The men naturally felt severely the fatigue incident to their long journey, as well as the want of food. They washed and sought a shady spot for rest and eagerly watched for breakfast.

After some time, one of the men reported the discovery of a sack of potatoes. A fire was at once kindled, and the potatoes, baked in the embers, were devoured before they were thoroughly cooked. Meantime the officers had laid out the guard lines, and the first relief was detailed and proceeded to its posts. A foraging party was then organized, which went through the freight-yards, examining the cars in quest of "perishable freight." The search was rewarded with the discovery of crackers, canned beans, peas, corn and

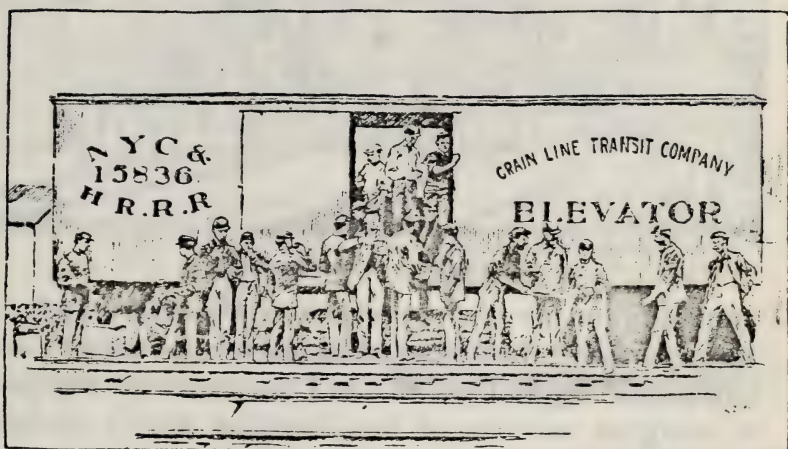
* Page 538 ante.



"THE COOKERY," CAMP "RING."

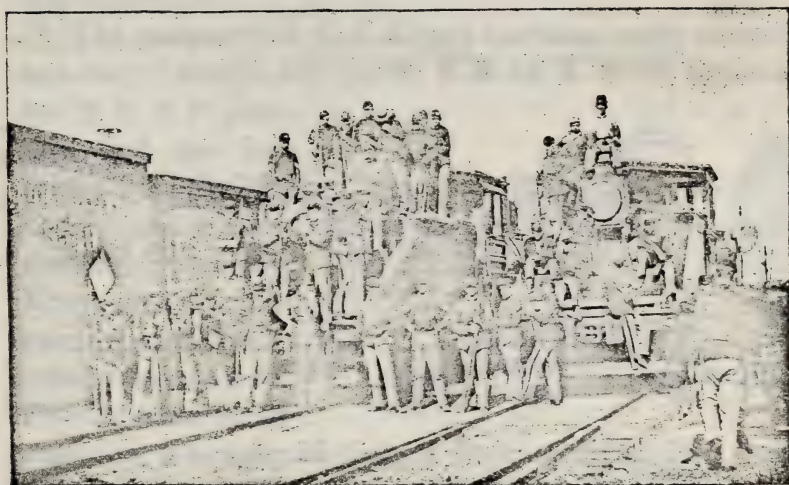
tomatoes, a sufficient quantity of which was at once appropriated, and, after being cooked in the most primitive manner, was served out to the command. This restored good nature and stopped the grumbling at the commissary department. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, Capt. Smith (F Co., who had been absent from New York at the time of the departure of the regiment) arrived in camp on a hand car, and relieved Lieut. Bennett, who until then had been in command, his arrival being loudly cheered.

The centre of the camp was situated between two car tracks, and the low and swampy character of the land between Buffalo Creek and Lake Erie making the use of tents undesirable, empty box cars were pushed up



the side-track into the positions desired. These served throughout the campaign as sleeping quarters, and were found a positive luxury that night to soldiers worn out by their sleepless journey of the night before and a day of activity. The men covered the floor of the

cars with straw, and, with their knapsacks for pillows, laid down side by side, covered with their army blankets, and were conscious of nothing until the sound of reveille. The next morning regular camp routine was established, "wash up," roll-call and breakfast (such as it was), then the formation of the guards, the relief of those on duty, and thereafter steady sentry duty.



SCENE ON BUFFALO CREEK R. R.

The work of this detachment was exceedingly arduous. They were required to protect all trains sent out over the tracks of the Lake Shore, Lehigh Valley and Buffalo Creek railroads, and in addition to guard a number of trestle-bridges, switch-towers, engine-houses, and the like. Frequently, after a night of sentry duty upon the trestle-bridges, the men were obliged to guard freight trains sent out in the daytime. The number of men was inadequate for the amount of work assigned, but no complaint was uttered during the entire tour of

service. On the contrary, a spirit of cheerful obedience and a prompt response to all calls for extra duty distinguished alike the officers and enlisted men.

The presence of the command and the thoroughness of its discipline and deportment soon caused its immediate territory to be abandoned by the riotous strikers. Constant vigilance was, however, required and was exercised.

The outposts of Col. King's battalion were centred at a switch-house on the L. S. & M. S. R. R. between the B. R. & P. Junction and the iron bridge over the Erie Canal, and a short distance from Camp King (which the camp had already been christened). Shortly after its oc-



cupation, a couple of ragged little urchins, who were loitering around, were captured by the sergeant of the guard, ushered into the guard-house and "pumped." These afterwards proved valuable adjuncts to that camp. From these contrabands, who were dubbed "Lapsy Telwingus" and "Buzzazzar," a good deal of useful information was obtained. As they showed a decided disposition to earn an honest dollar, Col. King at once dispatched them with orders for fresh meat. As this, a few hours later, found a welcome reception in camp, they were established as permanent messengers. Tobacco, stationery, fruit and wet goods were obtained through this medium, as

well as postal service during the remainder of the campaign. During the same day, however, the famine which had previously existed ceased. Supplies arrived from regimental headquarters, such as canned goods, soups, corned meat, ham and cheese, and were well cooked by volunteers, some of whom demonstrated abilities as cooks that Delmonico might have envied. After nightfall, the men gathered around the glowing camp-fires and indulged in songs and stories that would have done credit to the best vaudeville on the boards, including a wonderful serpentine dance, dialect songs and monologues.

The sudden call of the State for troops had been responded to in such haste that many of the men had no time to procure the necessary equipment. These soon required additional underwear and shoes. So numerous were the applications for permission to go into Buffalo to procure what was needed that instructions were issued to the commanding officers of companies C and F to make up a list of such wants, and to detail two men from each company to do the purchasing. This was done, but on the following morning, when reveille sounded, the larger portion of the outpost turned out in underwear so gorgeous in colors and ribbons that an examination was not necessary to disclose the fact that such underwear was "built for the female sex."

Wherever there is a camp of soldiers there are always exciting rumors. The rank and file are not taken into the confidence of the commanding officers, and are usually ignorant of operations and conditions outside of their own limited observation. But what they lack in

information they make up in surmises: every hint or remark dropped by any officer is worked up into a startling fact. Buffalo was no exception to the general rule. During the first week of service, in particular, the air was full of the most exciting reports.

When tattoo sounded on the first night of their arrival the men of the battalion turned in with the confident expectation that they would be called to arms before daybreak. They were disappointed, however, for they were not disturbed until reveille. The same thing occurred on a number of other nights, until they learned the truth of the proverb, "they say is a liar." That guard duty was incessant goes without saying. It was also most fascinating, although fatiguing. It involved patrolling up and down the tracks and bridges in the long, still hours of the night, peering into the darkness, listening intently to every sound, and watching every bush or shadow seeming to ambush an enemy. It was no child's play, as was shown by the number of assaults on sentries that were reported. In one case a man approached a sentry of the battalion, and, feigning to give the countersign, attempted to wrest his rifle from him. The sentinel gallantly resisted and yelled lustily for the patrol. In the struggle both men fell, but the sentinel on the adjoining post came to the rescue, and, striking the assailant with the butt of his piece, stunned him. The corporal and reserves arrived immediately and arrested him. It then proved that he was under the influence of Buffalo "tanglefoot," and probably meant no harm beyond resenting being challenged. The sentries' vigilance was also stimulated by frequent surprises by the officers of the guard and Lieut.-Col. King. The

latter could be found almost anywhere at almost any hour. One dark night a sentry patrolling his post between two long lines of freight cars was startled by the sound of voices, and, peering under the car, could see the outline of men's legs as they hauled themselves up between the cars, preparatory to crossing his post. He at once stealthily executed a flank movement, and arrested them as they appeared in sight, only to find that the supposed marauders were two of the battalion's captains, in the act of inspecting the guard lines. The men on guard got but little sleep while off post, but usually sat around the guard-house, smoking their pipes, discussing the situation and telling stories.

On August 23, Lieut. Charles E. Asten, of Co. C, with a detail of five men, viz., Sergt. Wm. S. Conrow, Corp. Benjamin Ronzone, Private J. F. Lutz of Co. C, and Private Benjamin F. Hall and Harry E. Brown of Co. F, was sent out upon a freight train of some sixty cars moving from Lehigh Valley yard, with instructions to protect it. Upon approaching a switch at Ganson Street the engine stopped, and one of the non-striking switchmen alighted from the train and ran some distance ahead of the engine to turn the switch. As soon as he approached the latter he was set upon by five striking switchmen and brutally kicked and beaten, his assailants pounding him with stones after he had been knocked down. A volley of stones was also thrown at the guards upon the cars. Lieut. Asten and a portion of his detail hastened to his assistance, and while doing so were fired at by a mob of the strikers who had collected at this point, most of whom were armed with revolvers. Lieut. Asten then drew

his revolver and ordered Sérgt. Conrow (who had caught up with him) to load, select one striker and fire at him, while he (Asten) would select another. Sérgt. Conrow's shot took effect. The remainder of the detail having come up, the strikers, pursued by the guard, fled to a neighboring liquor saloon and locked and barricaded the doors. Lieut. Asten demanded admission. This being refused, he ordered his men to break down the doors with the butts of their rifles. This was promptly done, and, entering the place, he put all the men in the room under arrest. The wounded striker, Jerry Manaher by name, was carried to the hospital, where his right arm was amputated and a wound in his side properly treated; the others were turned over to the civil authorities to receive just punishment.

Lieut. Asten had no sooner entered the saloon than it was surrounded by a crowd of nearly a thousand strikers and their sympathizing friends, who threatened vengeance upon the squad. Lieut. Asten, however, stood his ground firmly and held his prisoners until the Fourth Separate Company, which one of the guard had been sent to summon, came up on the "double," and with its aid the crowd was dispersed and the prisoners secured.*

After the prisoners had been delivered to the police, Lieut. Asten and Serg. Conrow accompanied them to police headquarters to make certain that they were not released on the way. On arriving there, they were greatly surprised to find themselves detained by

* Lieut. Asten received much praise for his gallant conduct upon this occasion, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant of C Company shortly afterwards.

the police authorities, under the charge of having been guilty of a civil offence in attacking and wounding the injured striker. Information of this action was at once communicated to Gen. Doyle, the brigade commander, who instantly transmitted orders to Col. Camp to release the soldiers from the custody of the police



MAJOR HART.

authorities, if it took all the military force there was at Buffalo to do so. Col. Camp at once ordered Maj. Hart, with a detachment of 150 men, to effect a rescue. On his way to the police station Maj. Hart notified Maj. Bartlett that if he found the force under his command insufficient he would call upon him for reënforce-

ments, and Maj. Bartlett at once got his entire battalion in readiness to act. Upon reaching the station-house, Maj. Hart, however, found that the police authorities, after holding Lieut. Asten and Sergt. Conrow for two or three hours as prisoners, had released them, so that no necessity arose for his taking any action in the matter.

While this incident was somewhat exceptional, the number of those of a similar description which occurred in different quarters during the strike was too numerous to recount. This occurrence created the utmost indignation among the other regiments. The previous conduct of the police had been such as to excite a strong feeling against them. This arrest of soldiers for doing their duty in maintaining order, by a force that was daily allowing those to go free who had been caught in the act of assaulting peaceable men, capped the climax. From this time they regarded all Buffalo policemen with the greatest aversion and disgust.

This strike was no exception to the rule that all disturbances in which violence is used attract a horde of thieves and vagabonds, who mingle with the strikers in case of a strike, and are often the prime factors in all lawlessness which occurs. On one occasion a train of freight cars, coming into the city from the West, halted in front of one of the posts of Col. King's battalion, and the picket on duty discovered that one of the cars had human occupants. The sergeant of the guard ordered them to come out. They proved to be five tramps, armed with leaden slung-shots and knives, who had made their way to Buffalo to engage in the depredations which they had heard were going on. Much

of the discredit which attaches to strikes like that of Buffalo arises from the acts of men like these.

Notwithstanding the services which the Twenty-second Regiment rendered during this campaign, and the reputation which it earned, it did not escape the shafts of calumny. Yet the principal insinuation made against it was of such a nature that it is impossible for any credence to be given to it by anyone who is familiar with the regiment. It seems that one day the commissary of one of the New York regiments, who, like several other officers holding those positions, had not had any previous practical experience in his department, was sent to the brigade quartermaster's office in Buffalo for the purpose of procuring much-needed supplies for his regiment. Full rations for the entire organization were issued to him, for which he duly receipted. These were thereupon put in a wagon, and, to insure that there should be no mistake in their delivery, he took his seat beside the driver of the wagon and started for his regimental camp. The drive covered some six or seven miles. When the wagon arrived at the regimental camp it contained the regimental commissary and the driver, and substantially nothing else. What became of those rations was then, and has ever since been, a profound mystery. Yet, merely from the fact that the wagon passed through the portion of the lines which was garrisoned by Lieut.-Col. King's command, and that it was believed that the commissary descended from his post beside the driver in or about the region where Company E (Capt. Thurston) was posted, "to see a man," it was asserted by some malicious people that the rations which the wagon contained had been embezzled

or otherwise misappropriated by the members of that battalion, and particularly by more or less men belonging to Company E. Nothing in the shape of proof, however, was ever brought forward. The charge therefore rested solely upon the fact that the wagon stopped at this place, and that the members of Company E did not thereafter complain of not having sufficient to eat. No attention, consequently, was ever paid to it in official circles, and Capt. Thurston did not ask for an investigation. But the wrath of the regiment to which the commissary belonged, on finding their wagon of supplies empty when they expected it contained rations for the day, can be better imagined than described.

On Friday, August 26, it rained in torrents, and there is nothing like wet clothes to prevent riotous demonstrations. Those of the battalion not on guard kept within the shelter of their cars, recounting to their comrades their many experiences. In some cases these were believed to be more the product of imagination than memory.



CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE RETURN FROM BUFFALÓ.

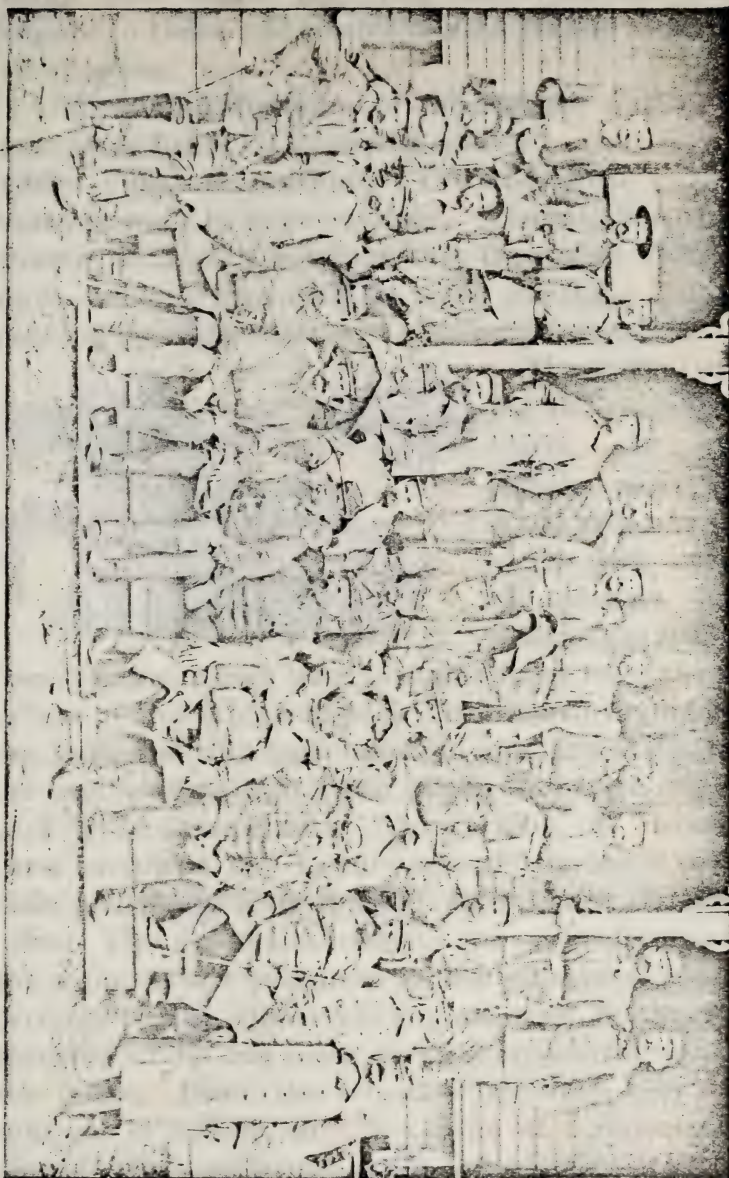
THE strike was formally declared off at midnight of August 24, and the waking camp was put in possession of the glad tidings early the following morning. The effect was instantaneous: there was a wild shout of jubilation, and the men, in their joy danced and capered around the camp like possessed beings. A crowd from Company A, which was always a musical company, marched around the camp of Maj. Bartlett's battalion singing:

We're going home to-day,
We're going home to day,
The strike is o'er, we'll fight no more;
We're going home to-day.

The joy was short-lived, for a few hours afterward occurred the disturbance which resulted in the killing of Broderick, and all hope of starting home that day was suddenly dissipated.

The detachment from the Fourth Separate Company was the first to break camp the following morning, and they were given a hearty and boisterous God-speed by the men of the Twenty-second, in whom their straightforward and manly behavior and the soldierly

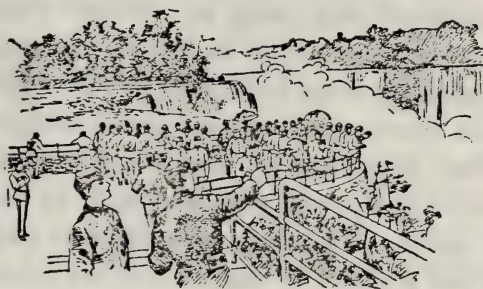
STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



COL. JOHN T. CAMP AND OFFICERS AT TIFT FARM HOUSE, BUFFALO, 1893.

energy with which they had discharged the duties assigned to them, had created a warm feeling of esteem and affection.

During the afternoon of the 26th the weather became very fickle. Occasional showers gave way to sudden bursts of sunshine. The switchmen began to return to work in large numbers. The battalion camps became astir with a rumor that they were about to move, and every man set at work polishing buttons, blacking up equipments, and making preparations.



The work of striking and stowing the tents, etc., was rapidly performed. Each man was provided with rations of crackers, hard-boiled eggs and can-

teens filled with cold boullion. At about noon the battalions of Col. King and Maj. Bartlett, with drums beating, swung off with light hearts to join the remainder of the regiment at Tiff Farm, where they were received with great enthusiasm. Shortly after the arrival of these battalions, the Twenty-second boarded a special train, and Camp King and Tiff Farm became but memories. Through the courtesy of the railroad company, the regiment was permitted to stop off several hours at Niagara Falls. This was a great treat to the men, many of whom had never seen the wonderful sights of the place. Upon the arrival of the train they were sent out in squads, each in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who was made responsible for the safe

return of those under his supervision. The most attractive spot seemed to be the territory across the suspension bridge, and most of the men made an early expedition into Her Majesty's dominions.

The trip homeward was tame compared with the journey in the other direction. The excitement incident to the departure had ceased. The men had had but little sleep, and, for the most part, now that the strain was over, were heavy with a fatigue that enabled them to slumber without regard to obstacles. They slept in every variety of pose, the favorite method being to turn the backs of two seats so that they faced each other; the upholstered seats were then taken out and laid lengthwise across the framework, and the backs of the chairs were tilted at an angle sufficient to allow the feet to protrude into the space between that particular chair and the one next to it. This allowed an opportunity for the sleeper to stretch his legs somewhat, and while not comfortable, strictly speaking, it was a vast improvement over the accommodations had going up to Buffalo. But, as before stated, no obstacles stood in the way of the much-needed rest, and the man who was kicked out of the seat by his uncomfortable bedfellows accepted his fate without murmur and slumbered peacefully on the floor until morning.

The train bearing the regiment arrived at the Grand Central Station about 10.30 A. M. on Saturday, August 27. Notwithstanding their attempts to "police themselves," a more bedraggled and unkempt set of soldiers has never been seen in New York than the members of the Twenty-second as they filed out of the depot. Not a man in the regiment had shaved in the ten days'

service. They were brown with tan and sunburn, and grimy with coal dust, which the ice-water in which they washed in the cars would not remove. The fatigue uniforms, many of which had seen hard service in the armory and at camp for years previously, were torn and ragged. These were also soiled with oil, soot and coal dust. Their shoes were either worn out and tattered, or had been replaced by others of the brogan pattern. These, although rough and uncouth, were really much better adapted to the service to which they had been subjected than their predecessors had been. All sorts of camp utensils had been brought home as souvenirs, and were carried by the men as a part of their equipment. At the bottom of the haversacks dangled the tin cups; nearly every knapsack was decorated with a tin plate. One man had brought away an axe, which he carried by thrusting the helve through his belt, and strapped on the back of another hung a large water pail.

On being dismissed at the armory, with expressions of gratification and congratulation by the commanding officers, civilian dress was donned and the majority of the men hurried to their homes. A large number, however, remained to partake of the generous breakfast that had been provided by the generosity of the late Col Elliott F. Shepard; and the Buffalo campaign became a matter of history.

It is safe to say that the programme followed by each man on his arrival home was, first, a bath, then a shave, and then—what matter if it was broad daylight?—bed! Several men have been heard to remark that not until it had been occupied at least twenty-four

hours did the unaccustomed luxury of the latter item begin to pall upon them. Others assert that they could not rest comfortably in bed for some time.

And now, when the Buffalo riots are forgotten, save when two veterans of the service get together to talk over old times, it only remains to be recorded that there is not a man in the Twenty-second who went through that campaign, with all its hardships, rough fare, and other disagreeable features, who would not gladly go through the same experience again should occasion demand it.



CHAPTER XLIX.

THE BROOKLYN TROLLEY WAR.

EARLY in the week, commencing January 14, 1895, a dispute arose between the labor organizations controlling the motormen, conductors and other employees of the trolley system of surface railroads in Brooklyn, and the companies which operated those railroads, in regard to the claim of the former for higher wages, fewer hours, or both. A little tact and generosity on the part of the railroad companies, apparently, would have avoided all trouble. But they would make no concessions (although the claims of the men were not considered by the public to be unreasonable), and a strike was ordered.

A strike is not likely to prove successful in securing the demands of the outgoing employees, if the condition of the labor market is such that their places can be filled within a short period. When new men offer themselves, unless the strikers are able by peaceful means to induce those who accept employment in their places to abandon it, the strike must fail, unless the new men can be prevented by force from working. Peaceful measures were at first adopted by the Brooklyn motormen. They contented themselves by aban-

doing their employment in a body, in the hope that this would so seriously cripple the operations of the railroads that the companies would be obliged to accede to their demands. But the times were hard. Labor was largely unemployed all over the country, and many applicants eagerly sought for the positions thrown up by the strikers, and refused to listen to the solicitations of the latter that they should give them up. As it became apparent that the railroads would succeed in filling the vacancies caused by their quitting work, the "old men" saw that their struggle was lost if they continued to depend solely on peaceable measures, and turned toward violence. The "hoodlum" element, ever present in great cities, and ready to welcome disorders in which they may gain something, if only amusement, and can lose nothing, made haste to join in the disturbances. Soon obstructions appeared on the tracks, cars were stopped and overturned, trolley wires were cut, and "scabs" (the term of contempt applied by the strikers to the men assuming their positions) were assaulted and forced from their cars.

The leaders of the strike of course disavowed all this unlawful turbulence, but nevertheless the violence continued, and with a singular conformity to the plans of the strike leaders. The Brooklyn police department failed to cope with the situation. It was claimed that its numbers were insufficient in numbers, and that the officers and men were largely in sympathy with the strikers. This sympathy was also felt by the general public, who considered the corporations unjust and avaricious in their dealings with the men, although the violence that ensued very rapidly alienated this

sympathy from the strikers. The main difficulty with the police was poor management. The authorities of the city were weak and timid. Instead of proclaiming their purpose to maintain order and remove every member of the police who failed to do his duty, they held the latter back, and tried to be friends to both sides at the very time when a firm course was indispensable to prevent an outbreak. The disturbances consequently became serious. The railroad companies, being unable to run their cars, formally called upon the city authorities for protection. These then went to the other extreme, and instead of using the police vigorously, applied to Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., for a military force, a step which at that time might have been avoided. Gen. McLeer promptly responded, and on Friday, January 18, called out his entire brigade, and distributed it so as to guard the affected territory as well as its numbers would permit. But it was soon evident that neither the police nor the Second Brigade was sufficient to maintain order and protect 200 miles of tracks and 60,000 miles of trolley wire. Mayor Schieren therefore called on Gov. Morton for an additional military force.

At 6 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, January 20, a cold winter evening, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald received orders from the commander-in-chief to assemble the regiments of the First Brigade in their respective armories and hold them in readiness to march to Brooklyn, fully uniformed, armed and equipped. He at once issued orders to the different commanding officers, using the telephone, telegraph and the members of his staff, as fast as the latter could be assembled.

Lieut.-Col. William V. King (temporarily commanding the Twenty-second Regiment in place of Col. John T. Camp, who was sick in bed at the time) received his orders from brigade headquarters early in the evening and immediately repaired to the armory. Of course, rumors of the intended movement soon began to circulate through the city, announcements even being made from the pulpits of churches, platforms of concert halls and other places of public resort which were open at the time, and presently officers and men began to present themselves at the armory. As fast as the men arrived they were sent out by the officers present to notify the other members of the command to report for duty. All night long enlisted men and officers who had just received the orders sent them were reporting, so that little sleep was had by anyone in the armory. The weather was most inclement, and the duty for which the regiment was summoned highly distasteful and disagreeable. From the fact that the call came upon Sunday, a further hardship was imposed, inasmuch as none of those who were so suddenly summoned were able to make arrangements in regard to their business affairs. Nevertheless, the members of the Twenty-second, almost without exception, left their comfortable homes instantly and cheerfully at the call.

The value of the experience obtained at Buffalo was apparent upon this occasion. The men brought with them the necessary clothing and toilet appliances. There was also issued to each one at the armory the "army mess kit," consisting of meat-can, plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon. They also received for the first time the "Merriam pack." This was found to be a

great improvement on the old-fashioned knapsack. It was more easily carried and enabled the men to move their arms freely, to breathe without difficulty and to open their coats, if necessary. Each man also received a warm woolen blanket and a rubber poncho to protect him against rain. A marked improvement was also manifested in the quartermaster and commissary departments. As soon as he received his orders, Commissary Joseph M. Smith organized his assistants and provided such supplies as could be procured upon such short notice. When the reveille sounded at half-past three on Monday morning he had ready a supply of hot beef tea, coffee and bread, which was promptly served to the members of the different companies.

The regiment left its armory punctually at 5 o'clock in the morning of Monday, January 21. It boarded the elevated railroad cars at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street and disembarked at the Park Place station. Marching thence through the snow across the City Hall Park, it proceeded to Brooklyn by way of the East River Bridge, the first companies of the Seventh passing through the bridge entrance as the last of the Twenty-second men were entering the bridge cars.

On reaching Brooklyn the Twenty-second took the cars of the Kings County Elevated to Franklin Avenue, and thence marched to the corner of Atlantic and Bedford Avenues, the place at which they were ordered to report. The armory of the Twenty-third regiment is situated at this point. All but one of the companies of that regiment were on duty at various other points in the city, and the armory was occupied only by the field and staff and some recruits. Conspicuous among these lat-

ter were some members of the Cadet Corps of the regiment, who rendered valuable service as orderlies, and who were the envy of all the boys in the neighborhood.

On arriving at this point, Lieut.-Col. King obtained the use of the Twenty-third Regiment's telephone, and reported through it to brigade headquarters the arrival of the regiment and asked for further orders.

In the meantime the regiment stood outside in the snow. The orders received were that the regiment should protect the territory lying between Bedford Avenue on the east, Atlantic Avenue on the north, Vanderbilt Avenue on the east and Butler Street on the south. This was intersected by the Bergen Street line of trolley cars, which runs through the entire length of Bergen Street; the Vanderbilt line, which runs through Vanderbilt Avenue, and the Butler Street line, which runs through Washington Street and thence through Butler to a point east of Bedford Avenue. The territory east of that occupied by the Twenty-second was guarded by the Seventy-first, and that west of Vanderbilt by the Twelfth. Immediately upon receiving these orders, Lieut.-Col. King went over the territory he was required to guard, and decided that one-half of the regiment would be sufficient to be upon duty at one time. He thereupon divided the regiment into two battalions of five companies each.

The First Battalion was commanded by Maj. Franklin Bartlett, with Lieut. Harry H. Treadwell as adjutant, and consisted of the following:

Company B—Captain, William J. Maidhoff; Lieutenants, Clement F. Kross and Fred L. Ringir.

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STREET SCENES IN BROOKLYN.

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Company C—Captain, Malcolm C. Murray; Lieutenants, Charles E. Asten and Charles Harrison.

Company F—Captain, William B. Smith; Lieutenants, Walter S. Bennett and David Lowenbein.

Company G—Captain, George F. Demarest; Lieutenants, Edwin W. Dayton and Giles Rac.

Company H—Captain, Clifford C. Cassidy; Lieutenants, Geo. W. McClintock and Frank Isherwood.

These were promptly posted over the territory named in orders.

The Second Battalion, commanded by Maj. George E. B. Hart, with Lieut. Robert J. Daly as adjutant, was made up as follows:

Company A—Captain, James P. Kenworthy; Lieutenants, Chas. H. Stoddard and Daniel T. Murphy.

Company D—Captain, William H. Cortelyou; Lieutenants, James A. Bell and F. M. Anderson.

Company E—Captain, N. B. Thurston; Lieutenants, W. B. Hotchkiss and M. M. Miles.

Company I—Captain, Homer Bostwick; Lieutenants, William H. Carter and Frank I. Stott.

Company K—Captain, J. Nelson Borland; Lieutenants, Robert K. Meneely and Charles F. Abott.

The executive duties were attended to by Col. John T. Camp (who, although ill, joined the regiment at 10 A. M. on Monday and commanded it during the campaign), Lieut.-Col. William V. King, Maj. Franklin Bartlett, Maj. George E. B. Hart, assisted by Adjt. Stephen F. Hart, Adjt. Harry H. Treadwell, Adjt. Robert J. Daly, Quartermaster William F. Carey, Commissary Joseph M. Smith, Surgeon Bennett S. Beach, Assistant Surgeon George A. Tuttle, Assistant Surgeon

Harry E. Stafford, Chaplain Wm. N. Dunnell, S. T. D.; Inspector of Rifle Practice M. E. Burnton, Capt. Joseph P. Jardine (attached), and the following members of the non-commissioned staff: Sergeant-Major Robert G. Butler, Sergeant-Major Samuel M. Phillips, Quartermaster Sergeant F. D. Britton, Commissary Sergeant Edward J. Rice, Ordnance Sergeant Harry K. Zust, Hospital Steward G. B. Benedict, Drum Major Geo. W. Brown, Color-Bearer W. L. Borstleman and Color-Bearer Albert Wilkinson.

The following was the strength of the Twenty-second during this campaign: *

Field and staff, 15; non-commissioned staff, 8; Company A, 36; Company B, 51; Company C, 62; Company D, 58; Company E, 102; Company F, 76; Company G, 50; Company H, 50; Company I, 44; Company K, 66. Total present, 595.

The orders from brigade headquarters were quite explicit as to the territory to be guarded by the regiment, but were singularly indefinite as to detailed arrangements and requirements. These were, doubtless, left very largely to the discretion of commanding officers of regiments. After Maj. Bartlett's battalion had been posted brigade headquarters was notified by Lieut.-Col. King that its orders were complied with and the area to be guarded was fully controlled and protected. He then inquired where the regimental headquarters should be established and the Second Battalion of the regiment should be housed until the time when it should relieve the First Battalion. The answer was,

* The names of all who served are printed in the appendix at page 670 post.

"Anywhere within the territory guarded!" The "territory guarded by the regiment" was almost wholly built up with tenement houses and small frame structures, all of which were fully peopled with tenants. It contained no building sufficiently large to afford shelter for the 350 officers and men composing the Second Battalion of the Twenty-second, which, meanwhile, was standing in the street. Lieut.-Col. King at once determined to request permission to use the Twenty-third Regiment Armory as a place of shelter for his men. This was ample in space, and, although located a short distance outside of the lines guarded, it was, by all means, the most suitable place for such purpose. Lieut.-Col. King at once called upon Col. Smith, the commander of the Twenty-third, and stated the condition the command was in and the needless exposure to which his men would be subjected unless suitable quarters could be immediately found. Col. Smith not only very promptly, but very cordially granted permission to the regiment to use the lower half of the large drill-room of the armory of the Twenty-third for the use of the men, and he also very kindly placed at the disposal of the officers of the Twenty-second a large room overlooking the drill-floor. This kindness was greatly appreciated, and the regiment has at all times since been sincerely thankful to Col. Smith and his brother officers for their hospitality.

As soon as these arrangements had been completed the Second Battalion entered the armory, where its members proceeded to make themselves comfortable, warming themselves and drying their wet garments upon the steam-pipes. When this was done they spread their

blankets and packs along the sides of the large drill-room and prepared for a long bivouac on the hard floor.

The streets through which the regiment had marched were covered with slush, and it was bitterly cold. The men had reported in haste and with no idea of where they were going. Few of them had rubbers or warm gloves, and they were thoroughly chilled by their long waiting in the street. The spacious and warm armory was therefore an extremely pleasant shelter.

The manner in which the First Brigade was mobilized and moved to the point of danger reflected great credit upon Gen. Fitzgerald and his staff. It also showed a high standard of discipline in the different regiments. As above stated, the orders were only received by the brigade commander at 6 o'clock on the night of Sunday, January 20. At 6 o'clock on the morning of January 21, before the public or the strikers knew what was intended, the Twenty-second was guarding the territory before mentioned; the Seventh Regiment was at East New York; the cavalry troop was at Fulton Street and Tompkins Avenue; the Twelfth Regiment was at Sumner and Jefferson Avenues; the Seventy-first Regiment was at Bergen Street, Albany and Troy Avenues, and the Sixty-ninth Battalion was at the repair shops in Myrtle Avenue. The Brooklyn regiments had already been stationed at the other strategic points, so that the whole city was covered, from Gowanus Bay on the south to Maspeth on the north, and from Myrtle Avenue on the west to East New York on the east, by a strong military force.

The sight that Bergen Street, west of Franklin Avenue, presented when Maj. Bartlett's battalion de-

ployed along it will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The large Budweiser Brewery is situated in Bergen Street, near Franklin Avenue, and it had a large quantity of massive trucks. These had been dragged out, upset and placed upon the car-tracks. They were supplemented by pyramids of lager beer kegs, all the ash-barrels in the neighborhood and a quantity of large boulders from the vacant lots. As far as the eye could see, the street was covered with these obstructions. Bergen Street, between Franklin and Vanderbilt Avenues, is a tenement-house district, and many of the strikers lived there. The cars which had been run through it had been stoned and handled so roughly that only a vestige of glass remained in their window-frames, and even their wooden sides were smashed in. The ground was particularly favorable for this method of warfare, as it contained many vacant lots, which were above the grade and covered with stones, affording a vantage-spot from which to throw such missiles as well as the missiles themselves. These grounds, it may be remarked, are historic as the position of the encampment of the British troops after the battle of Long Island.

It was expected by the Twenty-second that the duty they would have to perform in this scene of disturbance was to be serious work in an unfriendly country. The orders were strict and were enforced. Not more than five people were permitted to collect together, and everybody was required to keep moving and to keep on the sidewalks. A majority of the residents, however, unlike most of those who lived in the corresponding districts at Buffalo, were extremely friendly. They

brought out hot coffee to the soldiers and food, when they found they had had no breakfast. This continued throughout the stay of the regiment. In fact, during its tour of service there was no place on Bergen Street where a member of the Twenty-second could not procure a cup of coffee at any time by rapping on the window of any of the houses. There were a good many of the strikers "hanging around," but they were orderly and obedient. The men of the Twenty-second, while making it clearly apparent that they were in Brooklyn "for business" and would not permit any interference or disorder, were as gentle as possible with the people with whom they came in contact, and in return were received in a friendly spirit. When loiterers were told that they must move on, they did so without discussion. During the entire eight days that the campaign lasted not a gun was fired or even loaded by a member of the regiment. Col. Camp was of the opinion "that the men could load fast enough if it was required," and that it was best for them to wait until such necessity arose. The guards stationed along the streets built little picket-fires wherever they could obtain wood, to help them endure the bitter cold. This was continued during the time that they were on duty.

The regiment had hardly arrived when they were surrounded by a crowd of peddlers offering rubbers and thick gloves for sale. These were very acceptable and were greatly needed by many. In Brooklyn, as upon all other occasions when the regiment has served, the foot gear of the men was their weakest point.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the First Battalion was relieved by the Second Battalion. The latter was, in its turn,

relieved by the First at 1 o'clock P. M., the Second going out again at 4 o'clock P. M. This continued until 7 P. M., the battalions relieving each other at intervals of three hours each.

No attempt was made to operate cars after 7 o'clock, and no guards were required after that hour.

On the afternoon of the day on which the regiment had garrisoned Bergen Street, a trolley car carrying a working party came up the street, and the laborers comprising the force set at work to remove the trucks, barrels and other obstacles with which the tracks were covered. This car looked as if it might have participated in "Sherman's March to the Sea." Every particle of glass, and even its shutters, were smashed, and the sides of the car were indented as if it had been a Chinese ironclad returning from an interview with the Japanese fleet. Each man of the working gang was protected by a policeman. It was noticed with some curiosity and surprise by the Twenty-second, that the men who had taken the places of the strikers as conductors, brakemen and laborers were largely Jewish cloak-makers, although they were themselves at that time engaged in a bitter strike against their own employers in New York. The strikers and people in Bergen Street made no resistance to the working party beyond scowls and a few hard names. This was undoubtedly owing to the fact that the centre of the disturbance was elsewhere, and more particularly because no large crowds were permitted to assemble, which was not the case in other parts of the city. Those who have studied the operations of mobs cannot help being convinced that there is a great psychological influence resulting from

the mere assemblage of a large body of men which leads, at one time, to outbreaks of brutal violence, and again to unreasoning panic. Peaceable, law-abiding men who alone, or even in parties of three or four, would not be guilty of any violence or cruelty, when collected in large crowds become easily worked up to fever heat by some subtle influence of mind upon mind, and fall into a condition which leads them to follow the most insane suggestions, and to act without regard to reason or responsibility. At one time they will attack and beat a single man without any adequate reason; at another they will destroy buildings and property without cause, or perhaps be guilty of the most fearful cruelty. Again, they will run like sheep at a single shot, and often at a baseless rumor. The conduct of a crowd under such circumstances bears more resemblance to a stampede of frightened cattle upon a prairie than to the actions of intelligent beings. It is, perhaps, for this reason that experience has proved it to be a mistake in case of a disturbance to move the object of attack in a hollow square of troops, whether such object be an Orangemen's procession or a trolley car. Such a column forms a central point around which crowds assemble, the boys and hoodlums, who form part of the crowd, shout, yell and throw stones, and, under the excitement which the crowd itself creates and increases, a large number of people who would not otherwise participate in a disturbance, become active rioters. As an example, it was stated that upon one occasion in Brooklyn a woman who was standing on the sidewalk while a car went through the street, and who had no particular interest in the

matter beyond one of general sympathy with the strikers, was surprised and ashamed to discover that she had taken a stone and thrown it at the car under some impulse that she was unable to account for, but which she could not control.

The proper way, therefore, in case of riots like those which occurred in Brooklyn, is to send a force of troops through the street in which it is desired to operate cars, and to remove everybody, placing strong guards at the cross streets, and requiring all windows to be closed. The cars can then be operated without any difficulty or bloodshed.

Where excited crowds have been permitted to congregate in a street, an attempt to run cars through it is certain to be followed by stone throwing, which, unless put down with a stern hand at the outset, continues to increase until the disturbance reaches such a point that it culminates in bloodshed and death.

As above stated, the Twenty-second were very fortunate in having a comfortable shelter. But the armory of the Twenty-third was not completed. Its cooking-ranges had not been put in, and the facilities it contained for preparing food for a large number of men were utterly inadequate. The Twenty-third, when called out, had improvised arrangements to utilize the armory steam-supply to warm the coffee and cook the food which they sent out to their different detachments. But this was inadequate, even for their own use, and when called upon to prepare food for the 600 additional men of the Twenty-second, it failed utterly.

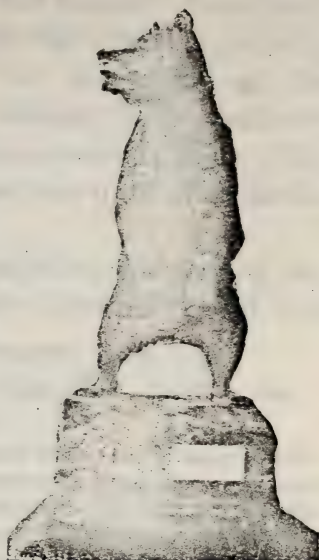
The members of the Twenty-second were also obliged to use the same cups for their coffee that they had for

their soup, and that without an opportunity of washing them, which did not add to the flavor of either. The lavatory arrangements of the armory were utterly insufficient. It would seem strange that those who designed such a magnificent building should have neglected such important matters, which would so greatly affect the comfort and health of the regiment whenever it was obliged to occupy it for a continued period. The men of the Twenty-second unthinkingly, but naturally, washed their dishes in the basins, the result being that they were soon stopped up with grease, and, until the services of a plumber could be had, they were useless. This left but two sinks in which not only to clean the dishes, but also for the washing purposes of the entire regiment. At first there were neither soap nor towels, but these were obtained as soon as possible by the quartermaster.

The company rooms of the Twenty-third were fitted up like luxurious parlors, and were not in any way suited to be occupied by men who had been for hours tramping through slush and mud. The men of the Twenty-second, therefore, slept upon the floor of the drill-room. This was comfortable enough in the daytime, but during the night, when the engineer banked his fires and the steam got low, the room became very cold.

The regimental headquarters were established in the large unfurnished room intended for the library of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-third, and in this room all the commissioned officers slept—the first one or two nights on the floor, later on cots, to which mattresses were added on the fourth night, and thus comparative luxury was secured.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn, whose handsome club-house is situated on the corner of Dean Street and Bedford Avenue, within one block of the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, treated the officers of the Twenty-second with the greatest hospitality. They placed the entire club-house at their disposal, and permitted them all the privileges of members. During the stay of the regiment the officers got almost all of their meals at this club-house. They felt themselves under great obligations for the treatment they had received, and shortly after their return presented to the Club a bronze Russian bear as a token of their gratitude.*



* This bronze was imported by Tiffany & Co. It was modeled by the noted Prof. Liebrich of the Russian Academy of Arts at St. Petersburg. The Liebrich bear is as famous as the Barye lion; each represents the highest art in modeling. A magnificent and massive block of Labrador spar, in its rugged state, as it was quarried near Kieff, forms a base for the bronze. Upon the front of the stone is a plate bearing the following inscription:

Presented to the Union League Club
of Brooklyn

By the Twenty-second Regiment,
N. G. N. Y.

in acknowledgment of the courtesies
extended to the regiment during the
trolley strike of January, 1895.

The following is the correspondence between the regiment and the Union League Club in regard to this presentation:

The Twenty-second not only had no cause for complaint, but was rather to be congratulated upon the comfortable manner in which it was housed. Compared with the experiences of some of the other regiments, and particularly with that of the companies of the Twenty-third itself, who were on duty in the southern part of the city, its accommodations were palatial. This its members did not fully appreciate until after settlement of the strike.

Up to this time all the campaigning, not only of the Twenty-second, but of the entire National Guard, had

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 23, 1895.

To the Union League Club of Brooklyn:

GENTLEMEN:—The officers of this regiment desire you to accept the accompanying testimonial in bronze, in remembrance of the many courtesies received at your hands during the trolley strike in your city last January.

Military duty always involves deprivation of the ordinary comforts and conveniences of life, and the campaign in Brooklyn was no exception to the rule. But whatever hardships we endured were greatly mitigated by the kind and courteous attentions we received from you. And, assuring you that they will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the Twenty-second Regiment, we remain,

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH P. JARDINE,

Captain and Secretary Board of Officers.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 24, 1895.

To the Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN:—On behalf of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your beautiful gift, and in its name to express to you the thanks of the Club therefor.

At the next meeting of the Board of Governors it will be called to their attention, and suitable resolutions will be moved and sent you.

As this Club stands for order and the conservation of everything that protects home, society and the country at large, it owes you more than thanks for your gift. It owes you a debt of gratitude for the part you

been done in the summer time. While they were familiar with rain, mud, hard accommodations and short rations, yet they had never had any previous experience of service in cold weather. The general opinion is that they do not desire any more of it. They accommodated themselves, however, to the situation without complaint, and with that adaptability which is an American characteristic. It was a strange sight to the residents of the peaceful City of Churches to see long lines of picket fires stretched along the prominent streets, each surrounded by a small group of blue-overcoated soldiers,

took, and the personal sacrifice you made in behalf of this city and the commonwealth to restore order and bring lawlessness to an end.

Yours very respectfully,

HERBERT S. OGDEN,

Secretary.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

BROOKLYN, April 29, 1895.

To the Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y. :

The Union League Club of Brooklyn desires to extend to you the thanks of the Club for your friendly gift of the bronze bear. We shall cherish it as a work of art which will appropriately adorn our club-house, as an expression of your good will toward us, as an indication of your sensitive and over-generous appreciation of the little which we were enabled to do for your comfort, and as a souvenir of our pleasant relations during the service of your regiment in maintaining law and order in our good city of Brooklyn.

We are of those who believe in the usefulness and efficiency of our National Guard, and who appreciate the debt of gratitude which the community owes to our citizen-soldiers. This debt has been increased by the protection and safety afforded us by your presence in Brooklyn during the late disorders, and we as an organization representing a large number of citizens of Brooklyn feel that we are indebted to you and not you to us.

We send you this inadequate acknowledgment of your generous thoughtfulness by direction of our Board of Governors, and by the authority of the Club at large.

Yours very sincerely,

STEWART L. WOODFORD,

HERBERT S. OGDEN, *Secretary.*

President.

and having tin pots, containing coffee or soup, warming over them, the effect being as of a city besieged—which, in fact, was not far from being the case.

The other regiments of the two brigades were scattered all over Brooklyn, sleeping in the power-houses, car-sheds and other buildings which were liable to attack, and patrolling the streets through which the various trolley lines were operated. The places in which they were stationed were absolutely unsuited for the accommodation of troops. In addition, they were cold and often wet. They were also destitute of facilities by which the men could cook their rations, and an attempt to carry cooked rations to them was here, as in Buffalo, an utter failure. The Buffalo experiences, however, had not been forgotten. The regiments, particularly those from New York, purchased their own rations and had them cooked upon the grates which they had brought. Every company had more or less of men in it who were accustomed to camp life and knew how to cook, and the men fared well—in fact, better than the Twenty-second, who, while they were under cover, yet had very limited cooking facilities.

The campaign lasted eight days—from Sunday night, January 20, to Monday night, January 28—and was comparatively uneventful. There was a good deal of trouble in other parts of Brooklyn, but it seemed as if the strikers recognized that any attempt to disturb the peace in the territory covered by the Twenty-second would be unprofitable. At all events, they did not attempt it.

At a number of different times during the strike squads from the Twenty-second were sent to different parts of the city as a guard to the patrol wagons, which

were used to repair the trolley wires when they were damaged by the strikers. This brought an element of excitement into the service which was very welcome, for the duty on Bergen Street, after a few days, became so uneventful as to become extremely monotonous. These patrol wagons went to all parts of the city, even as far as Maspeth. They were not, however, interfered with at any time, at least while they were guarded by the Twenty-second. The strikers and people upon the sidewalks scowled at the workmen, and saluted them and their escort with cries of "scabs," "tin soldiers," and similar epithets, to which the soldiers paid no attention. No other opposition was experienced.

Shortly after the arrival of the New York regiments, a number of prominent gentlemen in Brooklyn who were interested in the National Guard formed a Citizens' Committee, of which Gen. John B. Woodward (formerly adjutant-general) was chairman, and raised a fund with which they presented each soldier with a pipe and a bag of tobacco, and also sent to the different headquarters cases of arctic overshoes and thick gloves, which were given to all those who lacked these very necessary articles for a winter campaign. The almost universal use of these arctics or rubbers gave a mysterious effect to the movements of the columns of troops which were constantly marching in different directions. Custom has associated a heavy military tramp with the movements of a body of soldiers, so that it is hard to disconnect the two. When, therefore, one would see in the streets of Brooklyn a column of troops approaching in the dusky light of

the early morning or evening, appearing dimly through a fall of snow and moving without the least noise, the effect was as if they were ghosts instead of simply National Guardsmen with arctics.

It might naturally be supposed that the railroad corporations would have welcomed the citizen-soldiers who had left their homes to protect their property, and would have done everything in their power to make their service agreeable and pleasant. This was the case with the New York Central and the other railroads at Buffalo, and it was naturally expected that it would be repeated by the trolley roads in Brooklyn. To the great surprise of the National Guard regiments, however, the treatment they received from the railroads was, as a rule, hostile and ungracious. It is more than probable that this ill-treatment sprang from the wounded self-importance of the subordinates in charge of the various car stables and car houses, who, "clothed in a little brief authority," thought their prerogatives interfered with by the commanders of the National Guard organizations who were stationed there. It is certain that when a complaint was made to the general officers of the railroad, the matter complained of was rectified at once. But from whatever reason it occurred, the fact is, nevertheless, that while the workmen and engineers were very obliging in some places, no attention whatever was usually paid by the foremen and starters to the needs or comfort of the troops who were quartered at their stations. In some cases coal was not furnished, and the only fires which heated the buildings where the troops slept were permitted to die down. In one instance they would have gone out entirely had it

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



SURGEON AND AMBULANCE CORPS.

Edward Ulrich.
Capt. Geo. A. Tuttle, M. D.

Edward K. Kern. Wm. H. White. Paul Wyard. Henry M. Grotta.
May. Bennett S. Beach, M. D. Capt. H. Eugene Stafford.

not been for the threat of one of the officers commanding a detachment that if coal was not furnished he would use the cars for fire-wood. It is unnecessary to say that the coal soon arrived. In many cases where the troops slept in the cars, the subordinates in control seemed to take pleasure in shifting them around, and in other ways, too numerous to mention, making the service as disagreeable as possible to both the officers and men.

In the evenings, after the day's work was done and supper disposed of, the men of the Twenty-second lighted their pipes and sat around on the floor of the drill-room in groups, telling stories, narrating the day's adventures, and comparing notes on the Buffalo campaign, as contrasted with the present one. Perhaps a variety show would be improvised, with a piano borrowed from one of the company's rooms of the Twenty-third Regiment. Surprising talent was developed in the way of speeches, songs and recitations. Games of poker, whist and the like were an unfailing source of amusement.

On the Sunday preceding the end of the campaign, the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Dunnell, rector of All Saints Church, New York, held service in the large drill-room of the armory. Private Edward D. Jardine, of Company G, officiated as organist, and there were plenty of good voices to make up a fine choir. A special service, adapted by the chaplain to the occasion, was held. Cards of the service were distributed, and the responses were hearty and devout. The behavior of the military congregation was exemplary, and the discourse of the chaplain was appropriate, eloquent and powerful.

One night there was an alarm of fire in the room where the commissioned officers slept. Capt. "Billy" Smith added to the many amiable characteristics which have made him popular among his brother officers a most sonorous and blood-curdling snore. On this occasion he was in fine voice, and produced a successful imitation of a steam siren. He had finally exhausted the patience and disturbed the repose of his brother officers to such an extent that in self-defence they had quietly picked up his cot and deposited it in the corridor without awaking its occupant. Capt. Jardine, who had assisted the "firing party," thereupon finished his pipe and retired to slumber, with the rest of his brother officers. Previous to "turning in" he emptied his pipe into a cuspidore which was under his cot. This happened to be full of cigarette boxes, and the red-hot ashes from the pipe caused them to smoulder. Soon the smoke became so dense as to wake up all the officers, who at once sprang from their cots under the impression that the armory had been fired by the strikers. The delinquent was sternly questioned by the indignant and half-suffocated surgeon as to why he had not perceived what he had done. He mildly pleaded that he was a little hard of hearing. "Hard of hearing?" exclaimed the irate doctor. "Great Scott, man, where was your nose?"

The turmoil awoke Capt. Smith, who immediately jumped out of bed and attempted to find his uniform and accoutrements. As he had gone to sleep in a room surrounded by cots, and with his clothes and sword within easy reach, he was, not unnaturally, paralyzed when he suddenly awakened to find himself alone

in a strange place and with everything missing, and it was some time before he was able to ascertain whether he was himself or some other person. He was permitted by his brother officers to restore his cot to its former position, upon his solemnly pledging himself to desist from further snoring.

On Wednesday and Thursday a detachment of 200 men was sent to Myrtle Avenue to assist in the opening up and running of the cars upon that street. The rest of the regiment, although reduced by this detail, patrolled the same extent of streets that it had done previously. On Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday peace was restored throughout the city to such an extent that the Twenty-second was held in the armory, it being considered wise by the brigade authorities to exhibit no more soldiers in the streets than was actually necessary to preserve the peace. On Friday each battalion was, by order of Col. Camp, marched out of the armory and given a thorough drill in street riot tactics, upon the broad asphalt pavement of Bedford Avenue, equally for exercise, occupation and warning to the lawless.

On Saturday Company G of the First Battalion was sent on a "driving trip" in patrol wagons, to guard the linemen who were repairing the trolley wires in the northern part of Brooklyn, and the two battalions went out in the afternoon for drill. On Monday Company G was again sent out to guard the linemen repairing the trolley wires, while the Second Battalion was drilled in the morning and the First in the afternoon.

The ordering of the men out of the armory was a wise proceeding. As heretofore stated,* the experi-

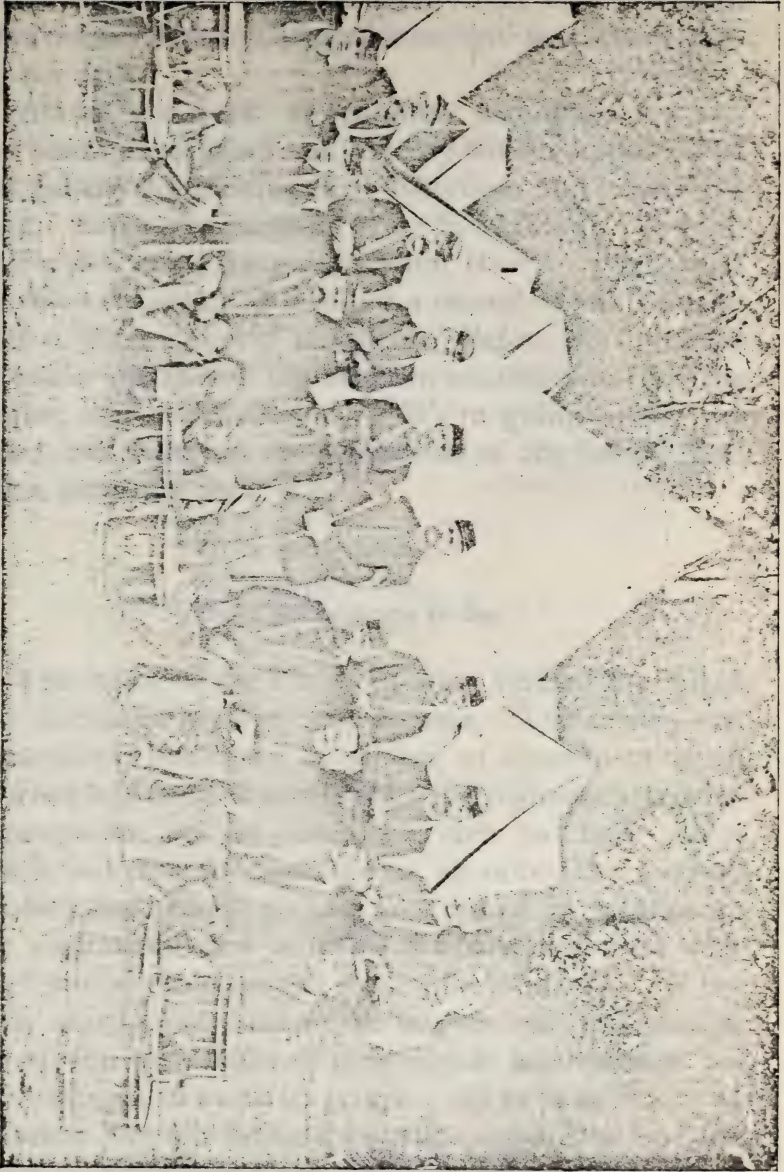
* See chapter XXXII., page 340 ante.

ence of the Twenty-second upon many occasions has demonstrated that nothing is more demoralizing to a military organization than to have the men kept idle and shut up in a building.

During the stay of the regiment in Brooklyn the armory of the Twenty-third was literally besieged with the friends and relatives of the members of the Twenty-second. It was impracticable, for military reasons, to admit any considerable number of visitors inside of the armory, and as exceptions could not be made without creating invidious distinctions, the rule was enforced that no admission should be given except in the most urgent cases. The main entrance to the armory was closed by an iron portcullis, at which guards were stationed, and when anyone called to see a Twenty-second man, word was sent in to him and he interviewed his visitor through the iron grating. The general effect was that of a call upon a jailed prisoner, except that a jail would have been warm, while the entrance to the armory was bleak and freezing. Naturally, the crowd was of a very variegated description. It included, besides the friends and relatives of the members, many who were merely attracted by curiosity, and who exhausted every expedient to obtain admission into the armory, those being frequently the most urgent who had the least claim.

Many different expedients were invented by the men of the Twenty-second to pass away the time during the last few days, when their duty became light. A mock trial was a great success; a mock battalion drill was even greater. The commander of this battalion drill was mounted upon the shoulders of a private

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



"MUSICIANS."

Paul Joye. Jas. A. Draper. Geo. W. Brown. John B. Cass. Wm. Hill. Chas. J. Sohl.
 Jacob Knight. Walter B. Love. Geo. Kiermaier. John H. Raynor. John Sumner.
 George E. Love. Alonzo Ward. Lucius Bourdonnau. Chas. C. Van Rook. Chas. Wannamaker. Robert T. Campbell.

soldier, and rode with great dignity. It was necessary, however, for him to change his mount four times during the drill.

About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon the second senior captain of the Twenty-second appeared in the gallery overlooking the drill-room and waved his hand. Some one started a cry, "Something's the matter," which was a slang expression then in vogue, and which was based upon a call of a recruit of the Twenty-third to his corporal of the guard. Before the cry could be taken up, as was the custom, another man saw the motion and understood it. "We're going home," he yelled, and from all the lookers-on of the Second Battalion came the cry:

"We're going home,
We're going home,
We're going home to-day."

The major of the First Battalion verified the rumor and dismissed his command at once. The armory was immediately put into a condition of cleanliness equal to what it presented previous to the regiment's ten-day encampment on its floors, the men put their equipments and their Merriam packs in order, the quartermaster's department packed and placed in wagons all the regimental and movable property, and in a very brief period the regiment was ready to march. As the party sent to guard the repair wagons was still absent, permission was obtained from brigade headquarters for the regiment to await its return. As soon as it arrived battalion line was formed, and then regimental line, the order to march was given, and the regiment moved out

of the armory towards home. They did this with joyful hearts, for, although the campaign had not lasted for any considerable length of time, it had been suddenly sprung upon the officers and men at a season of the year when the demands of business were very pressing, giving little or no time for preparation. In addition, the weather had been extremely inclement. The strain upon the members of the regiment, for all these reasons, had been severe, and it was a great relief to them when it ceased.

The Kings County Elevated cars were boarded and the East River Bridge was soon reached and crossed. The march was continued through the City Hall Park, up Broadway to Franklin Street. There the Manhattan Elevated was taken to the armory, where the regiment was dismissed.

Notwithstanding the cold weather and change of diet, the health of all was excellent. This was largely owing to the experience obtained in Buffalo, and particularly to the care and vigilance of the medical department.

The general feeling of the National Guardsmen who served in the Brooklyn strike was not kindly towards the trolley companies. While the officers and men did their duty, enforced the law and maintained order, they could not help feeling that these companies had forced their men into a strike by cutting their wages down to the starvation point, in order to declare dividends upon their watered stock. They therefore considered that the railroad corporations were responsible for the losses they had sustained in leaving their business and the great expense suffered by the State and county.

for it was clear from the outset that disorder would be the inevitable result of the companies' action. They were firmly impressed with the idea that a little tact, kindness and consideration shown towards the men by their employers (as was done by Col. Partridge of the DeKalb Avenue road) would have either entirely prevented the strike, or would have terminated it very shortly after its inception. They also felt that these companies had done little or nothing to make their own service easy or to reduce the hardships which they had been obliged to endure. They therefore did not feel at all amiable towards those who they considered had obliged them to make the personal and pecuniary sacrifices which their service in this strike had involved.



Who wears the laurels now?

CHAPTER L.

STRENGTH OF TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT AT EACH ANNUAL INSPECTION FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1895.*

PRESENT.

DATE OF INSPECTION.	Field Staff.	Non- Comm. Staff.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Band.	Total	Aggregate Present Absent.
Mustered into N. G. Oct. 19, 1861.	5	5	48	vac.	33	79	43	vac.	70	33	vac.	vac.	35	386	402
In U. S. Service, 1862.	9	9	67	54	65	66	60	59	78	59	67	"	23	616	...
Inspection, Oct. 31, 1862	5	7	38	27	16	31	36	25	47	26	34	"	36	328	53.68
In U. S. Service, 1863	8	8	59	88	64	52	54	58	69	42	57	40	30	629	...
Inspection—															
October 28, 1863	11	8	46	55	25	59	29	43	42	27	16	23	36	429	68.53
" 31, 1864	13	8	46	74	36	54	vac.	54	53	33	vac.	36	37	444	80.29
" 26, 1865	8	9	57	101	68	44	52	vac.	44	44	45	vac.	40	472	668
" 22, 1866	5	10	46	114	60	52	vac.	62	47	50	40	"	40	526	689
" 6, 1867	6	7	46	55	50	46	43	49	49	41	35	"	40	467	706
" 28, 1868	3	5	44	65	55	53	56	44	34	40	33	"	40	472	664
" 23, 1869		15	45	80	49	52	53	40	41	29	31	"	45	480	600
" 25, 1870	7	5	51	71	50	42	38	39	39	43	36	"	40	461	601
" 15, 1871	13	...	61	64	40	48	37	43	41	47	53	"	40	487	616
" 16, 1872	14	...	47	54	34	42	47	49	38	33	59	"	40	457	579
" 17, 1873	6	4	54	37	38	47	44	46	34	34	43	"	not reported.	387	503
" 19, 1874	7	6	64	55	36	41	32	34	38	41	41	82	65	542	622
															76.94
															87.14

* The Brigade Inspection Reports prior to 1864 are not reliable or full. The following figures are corrected from the newspaper reports.

STRENGTH OF TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT AT EACH ANNUAL INSPECTION FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1895.—Continued.

PRESENT.

DATE OF INSPECTION.	Field Staff.	Non-Comm. Staff.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	Band.	Total	Aggregate Present Absent.
Inspection—															
June 16, 1875.	9	3	46	40	38	41	44	36	39	31	37	84	66	514	644
" 16, 1876.	9	...	47	59	31	55	40	36	41	28	36	83	65	530	667
" 14, 1877.	7	6	48	79	38	95	43	42	33	37	37	76	65	606	982
October 16, 1878	10	9	37	80	44	78	39	49	vac.	40	43	40	60	547	640
May 24, 1879.	9	9	36	83	45	80	40	55	42	47	39	44	65	594	661
" 20, 1880.	17	33	71	46	72	41	51	63	41	32	51	64	not mustered.	582	657
October 11, 1881	14	...	32	57	38	62	53	56	50	35	29	35	"	461	673
July 26, 1882.	10	9	37	57	41	43	57	36	63	33	28	25	"	490	578
October 5, 1883	10	10	35	49	45	54	72	35	71	38	37	38	"	489	590
" 9, 1884	10	10	36	56	42	50	94	35	44	32	29	34	"	471	571
" 7, 1885	10	8	38	86	38	48	94	44	44	40	40	54	"	544	611
" 7, 1886.	8	8	38	90	38	40	80	38	40	40	38	56	"	523	613
November 2, 1887.	10	11	43	37	33	37	53	50	34	36	41	43	"	428	525
" 14, 1888	9	8	63	78	50	36	88	39	43	56	42	40	"	552	599
" 14, 1889.	10	10	79	65	60	38	89	86	50	44	59	49	"	639	669
June 20, 1890	6	8	72	56	55	35	100	74	50	41	59	41	"	597	659
April 29, 1891	9	9	70	57	60	48	103	48	53	74	vac.	58	"	586	611
May 5, 1892	10	7	43	55	67	52	94	64	46	58	38	56	"	591	661
October 23, 1893	14	8	44	58	76	62	101	73	58	45	40	59	"	649	713
May 2, 1894	15	10	37	56	67	57	102	77	58	50	47	65	"	641	693
" 10, 1895	15	10	57	52	63	51	103	76	54	52	46	71	"	650	668

APPENDIX I.

OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1895.

COLONELS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
James Monroe,	October 4, 1861.
Lloyd Aspinwall,	October 28, 1862.
Jas. Farley Cox,	November 15, 1867.
Geo. B. Post,	February 8, 1869.
Wm. W. Remmey,	January 30, 1869.
Josiah Porter,	October 11, 1869.
John T. Camp,	January 18, 1886.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Lloyd Aspinwall,	October 4, 1861.
J. Henderson Grant,	November 12, 1862.
Jas. F. Cox,	July 13, 1863.
Geo. B. Post,	January 12, 1866.
Wm. W. Remmey,	February 8, 1867.
Josiah Porter,	January 30, 1869.
Jos. T. Camp,	October 11, 1869.
David S. Brown,	April 14, 1871.
John T. Camp,	December 22, 1873.
Wm. J. Harding,	February 8, 1886.
George Alfred Miller,	July 30, 1888.
William Vinton King,	April 21, 1890.

MAJORS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Jas. F. Cox,	November 12, 1862.
James Otis,	" " 1863.
Geo. B. Post,	November 3, 1863.
Edw. M. Townsend,	January 12, 1866.
Josiah Porter,	April 2, 1867.
John T. Camp,	January 30, 1869.
David S. Brown,	October 11, 1869.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

MAJORS—Continued.

Wm. J. A. McGrath,	April 14, 1871.
John H. Horsfall,	February 9, 1877.
Thomas H. Cullen,	April 8, 1881.
George A. Miller,	March 5, 1886.
William Vinton King,	November 19, 1888.
Franklin Bartlett,	March 23, 1891.
George E. B. Hart,	May 15, 1893.
Geo. F. Demarest,	elected August 26, 1895.

ADJUTANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
J. Henderson Grant,	October 16, 1861.
Wm. J. A. McGrath,	July 17, 1862.
Isaac Dean,	November 8, 1864.
Chas. S. Bunker,	August 3, 1866.
J. Langdon Ward,	March 15, 1867.
Wm. C. Besson,	January 30, 1869.
Wm. J. Harding,	October 11, 1869.
Pierre L. Boucher,	January 7, 1873.
John Waydell,	June 21, 1875.
Wm. J. Harding,	August 1, 1877.
William B. Smith,	September 2, 1886.
Stephen F. Hart,	January 12, 1891.
Harry H. Treadwell,	May 25, 1893.
Robert J. Daly,	" "

CAPTAINS AND ENGINEERS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Jas. Renwick, Jr.,	October 16, 1861.
Henry E. Howland,	June 5, 1865.

PAYMASTERS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
W. B. Meeker,	October 16, 1861.
J. T. Baldwin,	November 12, 1862.
Charles Lanier,	March 21, 1863.
Charles E. Miller,	November 21, 1863.

COMMISSARIES.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Henri Braem,	October 16, 1881.
Geo. McClure,	June 30, 1862.
Wm. C. Rogers,	September 15, 1867.

COMMISSARIES—Continued.

Robt. Pardow,	October 11, 1869.
Eugene A. Heath,	January 20, 1870.
Jos. P. Jardine,	April 10, 1877.
Joseph M. Smith,	July 7, 1887.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Chas. T. White,	October 16, 1861.
Jotham W. Post,	October 25, 1862.
Geo. McClure,	June 11, 1864.
Chas. S. Bunker,	February 21, 1867.
Wm. C. Rogers,	October 11, 1869.
Rowland A. Robbins,	October 2, 1871.
Thos. H. Cullen,	May 17, 1875.
Thomas L. Miller,	April 26, 1878.
William E. Haws,	July 7, 1890.
William F. Carey,	May 8, 1893.
Albert Chellborg,	August 1, 1895.
Henry S. Sternberger,	August 1, 1895.

SURGEONS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Benjamin Lee,	October 30, 1862.
Everett Herrick,	March 13, 1865.
Louis A. Rodenstein,	October 11, 1869.
Thos. H. Burchard,	May 12, 1876.
William F. Duncan,	April 22, 1880.
William K. Pryor,	October 29, 1888.
Bennett S. Beach,	September 6, 1892.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Benjamin Lee,	October 16, 1861.
N. K. Post,	June 25, 1863.
Chas. F. Roberts,	March 17, 1870.
Harry L. Sims,	May 12, 1876.
William F. Duncan,	May 9, 1878.
Henry L. Sims,	December 13, 1880.
Albert T. Weston,	February 9, 1889.
Bennett S. Beach,	February 1, 1892.
George A. Tuttle,	October 31, 1892.
Harry E. Stafford,	May 8, 1893.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

CHAPLAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
John Cotton Smith,	October 31, 1861.
Robert B. Booth,	May 17, 1862.
Wm. Neilson McVicker,	February 25, 1870.
William N. Dunnell,	April 15, 1874.

INSPECTORS OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Name.	Date of Commission.
John S. Loomis,	June 1, 1875.
John W. Browning,	January 30, 1883.
Chas. T. Smith,	April 30, 1885.
James Wells Finch,	May 16, 1887.
Wm. J. Hussey,	July 7, 1890.
Maurice E. Burnton,	September 7, 1891.

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Harrison B. Moore, Jr.,	August 7, 1895.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY A.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
James Otis,	September 24, 1861.
Edw. M. Townsend,	October 13, 1863.
David B. Gilbert,	January —, 1866.
Geo. W. Wingate,	December 20, 1866.
R. Kelly Styles,	August 20, 1869.
John Waydell,	February 21, 1876.
Geo. F. Demarest,	January 28, 1878.
Geo. A. Miller,	May 2, 1881.
Wm. E. Preece,	April 22, 1886.
Jas. P. Kenworthy,	January 8, 1894.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Jas. F. Cox,	September 24, 1861.
Geo. Fuller,	July 2, 1862.
Lindley M. Franklin,	September 24, 1863.
Geo. W. Wingate,	June 22, 1866.
John C. Bussing,	January 31, 1867.
Jas. S. Franklin,	December 17, 1868.

COMPANY A.—Continued.

E. A. Cunningham,	.	.	.	January 13, 1870.
Saml. E. Briggs,	.	.	.	December 12, 1870.
John Waydell,	.	.	.	November 17, 1873.
Geo. H. Moller,	.	.	.	March 27, 1876.
Wm. E. Preece,	.	.	.	February 16, 1883.
Jas. P. Kenworthy,	.	.	.	May 6, 1887.
Chas. H. Stoddard,	.	.	.	March 12, 1894.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.				Date of Commission.
Geo. Fuller,	.	.	.	September 24, 1861.
David B. Gilbert,	.	.	.	July 3, 1862.
Geo. W. Wingate,	.	.	.	October 13, 1863.
John C. Bussing,	.	.	.	June 22, 1866.
Jas. S. Franklin,	.	.	.	January 31, 1867.
E. H. Cunningham,	.	.	.	December 17, 1868.
Saml. E. Briggs,	.	.	.	January 13, 1870.
John Waydell,	.	.	.	December 12, 1870.
Wm. Gregory,	.	.	.	November 17, 1873.
Geo. H. Moller,	.	.	.	April 7, 1875.
Geo. F. Demarest,	.	.	.	March 27, 1876.
Geo. A. Miller,	.	.	.	March 14, 1881.
DeWitt C. Weed,	.	.	.	January 15, 1883.
John Lamb,	.	.	.	December 27, 1886.
W. H. Alley,	.	.	.	November 9, 1891.
Chas. H. Stoddard,	.	.	.	December 5, 1893.
Danl. J. Murphy,	.	.	.	May 14, 1894.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY B.

CAPTAINS.

Name.				Date of Commission
David S. Brown,	.	.	.	November 11, 1861.
Wm. W. Remmey,	.	.	.	July 15, 1863.
John T. Camp,	.	.	.	March 25, 1867.
Thos. H. Cullen,	.	.	.	December 20, 1867.
Albert B. Colfax,	.	.	.	March 20, 1871.
Wm. J. Harding,	.	.	.	January 3, 1873.
Thos. H. Cullen,	.	.	.	April 3, 1876.
Charles T. Smith,	.	.	.	July 30, 1881.
Wm. V. King,	.	.	.	May 7, 1883.
Wm. J. Maidhof,	.	.	.	December 10, 1888.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY B.—Continued.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Aaron C. Allen,	September 17, 1862.
John T. Camp,	June 22, 1863.
Thomas H. Cullen,	March 25, 1867.
Geo. W. Laird,	March 6, 1868.
Albert E. Colfax,	March 7, 1870.
Wm. P. Bogert,	March 20, 1871.
Albert E. Colfax,	April 3, 1876.
Wm. J. Maidhof,	November 22, 1880.
William N. Bavier,	January 28, 1889.
H. H. Treadwell,	March 10, 1890.
Clement F. Kross,	June 1, 1893.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Aaron C. Allen,	December 26, 1861.
William W. Remmey,	October 11, 1862.
Theo. G. Ascough,	August 7, 1863.
Marvin R. Pearsall,	June 21, 1869.
Chas. F. Conner,	February 2, 1872.
Chas. T. Smith,	June 4, 1875.
Robert Lepper,	January 7, 1878.
Henry J. Charlton,	May 2, 1881.
Wm. N. Bavier,	November 22, 1886.
H. H. Treadwell,	April 8, 1889.
Edgar S. Schoonmaker,	May 19, 1890.
John H. Wightman,	June 6, 1892.
Fredk. C. Ringer,	February 19, 1894.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY C.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Geo. B. Post,	September 24, 1861.
Wm. J. A. McGrath,	November 25, 1863.
John H. Palmer,	March 14, 1866.
Thomas Tate,	April 21, 1869.
Chas. D. Topping,	September 10, 1873.
Chas. T. Smith,	February 28, 1877.
Charles Foxwell,	March 8, 1881.
F. A. Kelly,	October 12, 1881.
Isaac H. West,	November 13, 1882.
Jno. G. R. Liliendahl,	January 25, 1888.
Malcolm C. Murray,	September 25, 1893.
Jno. G. R. Liliendahl,	April 16, 1895.

COMPANY C.—Continued.

Name.	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.	Date of Commission.
H. Cruger Oakley, . . .		September 24, 1861.
Townsend Cox, . . .		February 28, 1863.
John H. Palmer, . . .		August 4, 1864.
Thomas Tate, . . .		March 14, 1866.
Chas. D. Topping, . . .		April 21, 1869.
Philip H. Farley, . . .		April 25, 1877.
Clifford M. De Mott, . . .		February 11, 1880.
Chas. Foxwell, . . .		January 12, 1881.
Geo. H. Watson, . . .		April 20, 1881.
Norman Macdonald, . . .		November 12, 1883.
Malcolm C. Murray, . . .		January 8, 1892.
Chas. E. Asten, . . .		November 13, 1893.

Name.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.	Date of Commission.
Wm. J. A. McGrath, . . .		September 24, 1861.
Charles A. Post, . . .		July 21, 1862.
John H. Palmer, . . .		February 2, 1863.
Thos. Tate, Jr. . . .		August 4, 1864.
Chas. D. Topping, . . .		March 14, 1866.
Edw. A. Taylor, . . .		November 8, 1869.
Dan. Sherwood, . . .		November 3, 1875.
Clifford M. De Mott, . . .		October 24, 1877.
Chas. Foxwell, . . .		May 3, 1880.
Geo. H. Watson, . . .		April 20, 1881.
Adolph E. Dick, . . .		April 20, 1881.
James W. Finch, . . .		September 30, 1885.
Malcolm C. Murray, . . .		July 11, 1887.
Chas. E. Asten, . . .		March 11, 1892.
Chas. Harrison, . . .		January 19, 1894.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY D.

Name.	CAPTAINS.	Date of Commission.
A. Foster Higgins, . . .		September 24, 1861.
James F. Cox, . . .		June 11, 1862.
Thos. L. Thornell, . . .		December 2, 1863.
Richard Vose, . . .		June 26, 1866.
Sam. Moore Smith, . . .		January 15, 1872.
Wm. H. Cortelyou, . . .		December 19, 1884.
Franklin Bartlett, . . .		December 4, 1888.
W. H. Cortelyou, . . .		April 13, 1891.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY D.—Continued.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Richard Vose,	September 24, 1861.
Jos. F. Baldwin,	January 13, 1863.*
Isaac Smith,	December 3, 1863.
Thos. H. Freeland,	May 8, 1866.
Sam'l M. Smith,	March 14, 1871.
Jas. A. Terhune,	January 15, 1872.
Wm. H. Cortelyou,	December 19, 1882.
James O'Neill,	April 6, 1886.
W. H. Cortelyou,	April 8, 1889.
James A. Bell,	June 2, 1891.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
M. Floyd Reading,	October 31, 1861.
Thomas L. Thornell,	June 11, 1862.
Isaac Smith,	December 3, 1862.
H. R. De Milt,	December 14, 1864.
Sam. M. Smith,	May 8, 1866.
Jas. A. Terhune,	March 14, 1871.
Wm. M. Stillwell,	January 15, 1872.
Owen S. Bogert,	October 16, 1874.
Wm. H. Cortelyou,	June 27, 1882.
Ellsworth R. De Bow,	November 9, 1886.
James A. Bell,	March 21, 1890.
Frank M. Anderson,	February 2, 1892.

*Elected June 11, 1862.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY E.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
John M. Wilsey,	September 24, 1861.
John T. Camp,	March 25, 1867.
Wm. C. Besson,	March 10, 1869.
Jos. W. Congdon,	February 14, 1872.
Wilmot M. Dunning,	October 14, 1874.
Jos. G. West,	June 4, 1877.
George P. Freeman,	April 6, 1880.
Nathaniel B. Thurston,	December 20, 1886.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

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COMPANY E.—Continued.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Geo. W. Finch,	September 24, 1861.
Wm. H. Hoyt,	May 28, 1862.
Eugene A. Heath,	October 24, 1867.
Joseph W. Congdon,	January 14, 1870.
Walter M. Dunning,	February 14, 1872.
Thos. L. Miller,	October 14, 1874.
Thos. Van Loan,	February 20, 1879.
Geo. P. Freeman,	February 20, 1880.
N. B. Thurston,	April 6, 1880.
John A. Quigley,	May 4, 1887.
Walter B. Hotchkin,	February 14, 1894.
H. Morgan Miles,	June 17, 1895.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Jas. A. Aikman,	September 24, 1861.
Geo. W. Davis,	June 5, 1863.
Theo. P. Austin,	March 27, 1868.
Wilmot M. Dunning,	October 11, 1871.
Dan. E. Pomeroy,	February 14, 1872.
Thos. Van Loan,	October 14, 1874.
Geo. P. Freeman,	February 20, 1879.
N. B. Thurston,	February 11, 1880.
Wm. B. Smith,	October 20, 1880.
Walter D. Hawes,	December 20, 1886.
Walter B. Hotchkin,	January 23, 1889.
M. Morgan Miles,	February 28, 1894.
Bloomfield Usher,	June 25, 1895.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY F.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Albert N. Francis,	January 18, 1862.
Geo. J. ClanRanald,	February 4, 1867.
Jno. H. Horsfall,	November 3, 1873.
Herman Henneberger,	March 20, 1877.
John B. Gregory,	September 24, 1879.
John W. Jenkins,	June 3, 1884.
Chas. A. Dubois,	February 10, 1888.
Wm. B. Smith,	December 9, 1890.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment,

COMPANY F.—Continued.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			Date of Commission.
Name.			
Geo. H. Bellows,	.	.	January 18, 1862.
Thos. Laurence,	.	.	January 16, 1863.
Geo. J. ClanRanald,	.	.	December 18, 1863.
Edw. Russell,	.	.	June 25, 1867.
Chas. Gamble,	.	.	October 2, 1871.
Wm. E. Brill,	.	.	June 13, 1873.
Herman Henneberger,	.	.	November 19, 1875.
Henry A. Cuppia,	.	.	March 20, 1877.
John W. Jenkins,	.	.	December 10, 1878. — Re-elected October 24, 1882.
Jas. R. Byrd,	.	.	February 9, 1886.
Walter S. Bennett,	.	.	April 6, 1888. — Re-elected December 9, 1895.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			Date of Commission.
Name.			
Edward A. Landers,	.	.	January 18, 1862.
Geo. J. Clan Ranald,	.	.	January 16, 1863.
Charles D. Walker,	.	.	December 18, 1863.
C. A. Bussell,	.	.	February 4, 1867.
Chas. Gamble,	.	.	April 4, 1870.
Wm. N. Beckwith,	.	.	October 2, 1871.
R. J. Anderton,	.	.	November 3, 1873.
Leon Backer,	.	.	June 30, 1876.
Geo. A. Ludin,	.	.	June 3, 1884.
Thos. F. Ryder,	.	.	May 19, 1885.
Wm. J. Hussey,	.	.	April 6, 1888.
David Lowenbein,	.	.	May 4, 1891.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY G.

CAPTAINS.			Date of Commission.
Name.			
Benj. F. Butler,	.	.	September 24, 1861.
Henry E. Howland,	.	.	November 3, 1862.
Josiah Porter,	.	.	June 13, 1865.
John Brower,	.	.	May 31, 1867.
Wm. J. A. McGrath,	.	.	May 24, 1869.
John Briggs,	.	.	June 5, 1871.
Andrew Ritchie,	.	.	June 2, 1873.
Henry M. Knapp,	.	.	January 29, 1875.
George S. Burger,	.	.	April 30, 1879.
Clifford M. De Mott,	.	.	March 6, 1882.
George F. Demarest,	.	.	November 3, 1884.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

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COMPANY G.—Continued.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			Date of Commission.
Name.			
G. De Forrest Lord,	.	.	September 24, 1861.
Wm. C. Soutter,	.	.	November 3, 1862.
John Brower,	.	.	April 29, 1864.
Lansdale Boardman,	.	.	May 31, 1867.
Thos. Comisky,	.	.	March 12, 1869.
Robt. Lepper,	.	.	January 31, 1876.
John Briggs,	.	.	January 19, 1880.
Clifford M. De Mott,	.	.	July 25, 1881.
A. W. Callisen,	.	.	March 6, 1882.
David R. Doty,	.	.	December 21, 1883.
George C. Miller,	.	.	May 24, 1886.
Edwin W. Dayton,	.	.	April 9, 1888.
Saml. F. Ball,	.	.	November 11, 1892.
Edwin W. Dayton,	.	.	February 26, 1894.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			Date of Commission.
Name.			
Henry A. Oakley,	.	.	September 24, 1861.
Wm. H. Gibson,	.	.	June 18, 1862.
Francis H. Siade,	.	.	November 12, 1862.
John Brower	.	.	October 30, 1862.
James W. Clark,	.	.	April 29, 1863.
John Briggs,	.	.	May 31, 1867.
Henry M. Knapp,	.	.	June 5, 1871.
Robt. Lepper	.	.	January 27, 1875.
Henry Rowedder,	.	.	January 31, 1876.
Joseph A. Carberry,	.	.	August 27, 1879.
A. W. Callisen,	.	.	March 21, 1881.
David R. Doty,	.	.	May 1, 1882.
H. A. Brown,	.	.	June 3, 1884.
George C. Miller,	.	.	September 1, 1884.
A. H. Murphy,	.	.	October 11, 1886.
Saml. F. Ball,	.	.	May 7, 1888.
Giles Rae,	.	.	June 2, 1893.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY H.

CAPTAINS.			Date of Commission.
Name.			
John E. Parsons,	.	.	September 24, 1861.
Richard S. Grant,	.	.	January 2, 1862.
R. B. Lockwood,	.	.	February 18, 1869.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY H.—Continued.

R. Kelly Styles,	August 20, 1869.
Dunville Van Schaick,	January 11, 1870.
Henry Drisler,	March 13, 1877.
Noel R. Park,	May 7, 1878.
Chas. Foxwell,	March 8, 1881.
John S. White,	June 19, 1882.
Jose D. C. Priest,	January 5, 1884.
Geo. F. Potter,	June 18, 1885.
Jas. M. Finch,	December 3, 1888.
Wm. J. Hussey,	January 23, 1891.
Clifford C. Cassidy,	February 16, 1894.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Walter Edwards, Jr.	September 24, 1861.
Wm. Man,	November 12, 1863.
R. B. Lockwood,	February 28, 1867.
Dunville Van Schaick,	March 11, 1869.
J. L. Higgins,	December 13, 1870.
Andrew Ritchie,	December , 1872.
John C. Wilmerding,	December 9, 1873.
Henry Drisler,	February 2, 1875.
Noel R. Park,	August 28, 1877.
Robt. G. Wilson,	December 30, 1878.
Chas. H. Luscomb,	December 20, 1880.
Jose D. C. Priest,	March 16, 1883.
Sherlock H. Byron,	January 5, 1884.
Clarence M. Skellen,	September 17, 1885.
Walter D. Haws,	December 17, 1888.
Clifford C. Cassidy,	March 6, 1891.
Geo. W. McClintock,	May 4, 1894.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Chas. Lord,	November 7, 1861.
Nathaniel P. Rogers,	
Wm. Man,	July 23, 1862.
Thos. Ladd,	November 12, 1863.
Robert M. Hedden,	December 14, 1865.
J. L. Higgins,	January 11, 1870.
A. Ritchie,	December 13, 1870.
J. C. Wilmerding,	December, 1872.
Wm. J. Carmichael,	December 9, 1873.
Robt. O. Glover,	October 3, 1876.

COMPANY H.—Continued.

Benedict W. Swope,	February 6, 1882.
William R. Palmer,	September 6, 1883.
Adolph E. Dick,	December 27, 1885.
Geo. W. McClintock,	February 23, 1894.
Frank Isherwood,	September 10, 1894.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY I.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Asa Bird Gardiner,	May 31, 1862.
Aaron C. Allen,	October 23, 1863.
David S. Brown, Jr.,	June 9, 1865.
Morris Duckworth,	December 8, 1869.
John H. Horsfall,	November 3, 1873.
Wm. G. Wheelwright,	October 6, 1875.
Arthur S. Hoeber,	December 31, 1880.
Henry D. Mildeberger,	June 20, 1881.
John P. Leo,	February 18, 1885.
Homer Bostwick,	October 3, 1892.
Walter B. Hotchkiss,	June 15, 1895.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Hamlin Babcock,	March 31, 1862.
Alfred H. Snow,	February 13, 1864.
Theo. F. Allen,	September 25, 1867.
R. Kelly Styles,	June 7, 1869.
John H. Horsfall,	September 14, 1870.
Arthur S. Hoeber,	January 17, 1879.
Henry A. Hogan,	July 12, 1880.
Jno. G. R. Lilliendahl,	October 12, 1885.
William H. Carter,	February 20, 1893.
Frank I. Stott	June 15, 1895.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name	Date of Commission.
Chas. B. Smith,	May 31, 1862.
Ed. M. Townsend,	February 4, 1863.
Joseph J. Goodliff,	June 21, 1863.
R. M. De Milt,	February 13, 1864.
Robert M. Hedden,	December 14, 1865.
R. Kelly Styles,	April 17, 1867.
Aaron B. Carpenter,	June 7, 1869.
Wm. Van Antwerp,	December 9, 1872.
Henry A. Hogan,	December 18, 1878.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY I.—Continued.

Henry D. Mildeberger,	July 12, 1880.
Chas. A. Du Bois,	October 12, 1885.
Frank I. Stott,	May 24, 1893.
A. H. Dyett,	July 5, 1895.

OFFICERS OF COMPANY K.

CAPTAINS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Edgar A. Roberts,	January 7, 1863.
S. Ellis Briggs,	June 12, 1874.
Thos. M. Daly,	February 23, 1877.
Leonard G. Von Vechten,	May 13, 1879.
Henry M. Knapp,	March 18, 1880.
Duncan S. Harrison,	July 26, 1882.
Geo. E. B. Hart,	March 28, 1884.
J. Nelson Borland,	June 2, 1893.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Thomas Price,	January 7, 1863.
Wm. R. Davies,	October 14, 1874.
Thos. M. Daly,	September 15, 1875.
Chas. D. Sabin,	February 23, 1877.
Herbert Lloyd,	May 13, 1879.
John F. Luther,	January 20, 1881.
Geo. E. B. Hart,	November 15, 1882.
Harry A. Bencke,	March 28, 1884.
Robert J. Daly,	January 28, 1887.
Robert H. Meneely,	June 2, 1893.
Benj. S. Hart,	June 15, 1895.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Name.	Date of Commission.
Henry J. White,	January 7, 1863.
Chas. D. Sabin,	March 25, 1875.
L. G. Von Vechten,	February 21, 1877.
John F. Luther,	December 22, 1879.
Chas. Strohmenger,	May 24, 1881.
Harry Hartshorne,	November 15, 1882.
George H. Fleming,	March 28, 1884.
Harry A. Bencke,	June 16th, 1886.
Robt. J. Daly,	April 8, 1887.
Robt. H. Meneely,	October 14th, 1890.
Chas. F. Abbot,	June 16, 1893.

APPENDIX II.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WHO SERVED WITH IT IN THE FIELD IN 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Names.	Rank.
James Monroe,	Colonel (1).
Lloyd Aspinwall,	Lieutenant-Colonel.
James Henderson Grant,	Major (2).
William J. A. McGrath,	Adjutant (3).
Benjamin Lee, Jr.,	Surgeon.
Albert H. Gallatin,	Assistant Surgeon.
Charles T. White,	Quartermaster.
George McClure,	Commissary.
Erskine White,	Acting Chaplain.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Osborn E. Bright,	Sergeant-Major (4).
Jotham W. Post,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
John C. Thompson,	Commissary Sergeant (5).
Charles D. Walker,	Ordinance Sergeant (6).
William Lamonby,	Sergeant Stand Bearer.
George V. W. House,	" " " (7).
Albert Wyckoff,	Right General Guide.
May Goldschmidt,	Left " "
William Lewis,	Hospital Steward.
George McClure,	Commissary Sergeant (8).
Charles A. Post,	Sergeant-Major (9).
John Ryer,	Drum Major.

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- (1) Died July 31, 1862, of disease contracted while in service.
 (2) Elected from Adjutant, July 18, 1862.
 (3) Appointed Adjutant, July 17, 1862.
 (4) Appointed August 23, 1862.
 (5) Appointed July 1, 1862.
 (6) Appointed July 3, 1862.
 (7) Appointed June 30, 1862.
 (8) Appointed Commissary, June 30, 1862.
 (9) Elected Second Lieutenant Co. E, July 23, 1862.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY A.

Names.	Rank.
Otis, James,	Captain.
Fuller, George,	First Lieutenant.
Gilbert, David B.	Second Lieutenant (1).
Cox, Townsend,	First Sergeant (2).
Franklin, Lindley M.	Second Sergeant.
Brown, Francis C.	Third " "
Brewer, William A.	Fourth " "
Goldschmidt, George B.	Corporal.
Marsh, Walter R.	" "
Miller, Charles E.	" "
Tappan, George W.	" "
Schenck, Abraham H.	" "
Irvin, Richard,	" (3).
Barmore, Nathaniel,	Musician.
Kennedy, Edward J.	" "

PRIVATES.

Bergman, John S.	Gleason, John,
Blauvelt, George W.	Gwynne, David E.
Britton, William L.	Hayes, Charles G.
Bogardus, William H.	Hicks, George C.
Breck, George L.	Holmes, George F.
Bunker, Charles S.	Homans, Edward C.
Burrell, James P.	Hull, Thomas A.
Carpenter, William L.	Judd, David M.
Coles, Butler,	Manning, Oscar S.
Collis, George W.	Malet, Edward B.
Cooper, Robert J.	Marsh, Isaac R.
Cryder, Duncan,	Martin, Geo. R. (5).
Davis, George T.	McDonald, Richard,
Depeyster, Beekman,	Parker, George M.
Deming, Henry C.	Raimon, William H.
Dubois, William A.	Ray, Richard C.
Eggleston, David S. (4).	Robbins, James E.
Farrar, Thomas C.	Roberts, Charles S.
Fitch, Theodore,	Sanglier, Thomas H.
Fuller, Charles,	Smith, John S.
French, George A.	Sullivan, James,

(1) Elected July 1st, vice Townsend, resigned.

(2) Appointed July 1st, vice Gilbert, promoted.

(3) Discharged July 25, 1862, having furnished a substitute.

(4) Discharged July 23, having furnished substitute.

(5) Appointed Paymaster, U. S. N., July 17, 1862.

COMPANY A.—Continued.

Seymour, Roderick B.	Wingate, George W.
Taintor, Charles,	Wheeler, Albert H.
Terry, Horace E. F.	Wesson, Edward,
Thompson, John, (6).	Wilkes, John de P.
Townsend, Geo. C.	Yeomans, Abraham J.
Tucker, John C., Jr. (4).	Youngs, Alfred, (4).
Van Brunt, Peter W.	

(4) Discharged July 23, 1862, having furnished substitute.

(6) Appointed Commissary Sergeant, July 1, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Names.	Rank.
Brown, David S.	Captain.
Allen, Aaron C.	First Lieutenant.
Remmey, Wm. W.	Second Lieutenant.
Camp, Jno. T.	First Sergeant.
Winship, Jas. M.	Second Sergeant.
Ascough, Theodore G.	Third "
Cullen, Thos. H.	Fourth "
Pearsall, Marvin R.	First Corporal.
Gardner, Marlborough D.	Second Corporal.
Allen, Theodore F.	Third "
Pidgeon, Julian R.	Fourth "
Carr, Thomas A.	Lance "
De Mott, Chas.	Drummer.
North, Allen C.	"

PRIVATES.

Allen, Chas. F.	Comes, Daniel D.
Aull, Richard F.	Cooper, George,
Ames, Edward,	Coyle, Alex. F.
Brown, Thos. R. (1).	Class, Francis W. R.
Brown, George W.	Connors, Martin,
Bogart, Wm. H.	Crammatt, Henry,
Barker, Jr., Joseph D.	Cookey, Jno.
Boland, Chas. G.	Croskey, Jno.
Bloom, Wm. H.	Darby, Wm. E.
Burgess, Levi G.	Edwards, Jno. D.
Bull, Richard B.	Farnham, Oliver J.
Bensil, Jas. H.	Foote, Erasmus D.
Collins, Edward B.	Golding, Joseph H.

(1) Discharged July 23, having furnished substitute.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY B.—Continued.

Gallaway, George,	McDermott, Michael,
Hicks, Wm.	Nichols, Henry,
Halcott, Chas. L.	Pierce, Chas. L.
Hawes, Wm. H. H.	Pratt, Augustus,
Haggerty, Bernard,	Routledge, John,
Kearney, Frank,	Ryan, Daniel J.
Louis, Henry,	Snow, Alfred D.
Murray, Edwin D.	Trimble, James C.
Miller, Francis,	Wait, Edward A.

COMPANY C.

Names.	Rank.
Post, Geo. B.	Captain.
Oakley, H. C.	First Lieutenant.
McGrath, W. J. A.	Second Lieutenant (1).
Post, Chas. A.	" " (2).
Arnold, Geo. H.	First Sergeant.
Evans, Walter W.	Second Sergeant.
Palmer, John H.	Third "
Brownell, I. A.	Fourth "
Franklin, Homer P.	First Corporal.
Adams, Axel S.	Second Corporal.
Forrest, Robert,	Third "
Lemist, Haswell T.	Fourth "
Carlton, Fredk. H.	Drummer.
Shore, Albert,	"
Miller, John,	"

PRIVATES.

Adriance, Wm. J.	Hamlin, Henry H.
Avery, Edwd. T.	Hall, Ambrose,
Blauvelt, Robt. B.	James, Josiah,
Butler, Jos. H.	Jonos, G. W.
Bryan, L. I.	Kasson, Chas. D. F.
Chesterman, Jas.	Keppling, Richard, Jr.
Duff, Alfred,	Lyman, Wm. H.
Dewey, Sturgis,	Middleton, W. B.
Eagle, Clifford F.	Marbury, F. F.
Gilpin, Chas. P.	McKenzie, Donald,
Hinton, Eugene A. (3).	Neefus, Willie E.
Hefferman, Jno. M.	O'Connor, Chas. H.

(1) Appointed Adjutant, July 17, 1862.

(2) Elected July 13, vice W. J. A. McGrath, appointed Adjutant.

(3) Detailed as Medical Assistant.

COMPANY C.—Continued.

Oakley, Gilbert,	Stinson, Geo. B.
Peterson, D. S.	Sturgis, Wm., 3d.
Parker, Rupert,	Tate, Thos., Jr.
Parsons, S. A.	Topping, Chas. D.
Pearce, Geo. B.	Valentine, J. J.
Pardon, Robt., Jr.	Walker, R. S.
Ross, W. H.	Wood, Wm.
Seaward, Benj.	Weed, Ira D.
Strafford, Geo.	Wilson, F. F.
Silber, F. A.	Wells, M. A.

COMPANY D.

Names.	Rank.
Cox, James F.	Captain.
Baldwin, Jos. T.	First Lieutenant.
Thornell, Thos. L.	Second Lieutenant.
Anderson, Wm. A.	First Sergeant.
Smith Isaac,	Second Sergeant.
Freeland, Theo. H.	Third "
Mildeberger, Oliver D.	Fourth "
Thomas, Ellis R.	First Corporal.
Geer, Frederick M.	Second Corporal.
Randall, Darley,	Third "
Hanford, Wm. H.	Fourth " •
Lecour, Eugene H.	Lance "
Smith, Saml. M.	" "
Harding, Isaac W.	Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Appleton, William G.	Doughty, Isaac L.
Bates, Joseph,	Denman, Wm. M.
Berrian, Andrew J., Jr.	Denman, Richard H.
Brown, Richard,	Des Louislaivy, Henri,
Brown, Henry H.	Dixon, Henry C.
Belden, Herbert,	Edwin, Wm. A.
Chapin, George C.	Fleming, Jas. S.
Chapin, Chas. A.	Geer, Geo. W.
Carr, John S.	Gannon, Henry,
Cramer, Henry,	Gore, Albert A.
Chamberlain, Henry,	Gore, Martin A.
Camerden, Geo. E.	Howe, Geo. B.
Deen, Scott,	Hutschler Rich. V.
Demarest John J.	Jackson, Jas.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY D.—Continued.

Kissam, Jos. H.	Perry, John,
Kellock, Corls. M.	Phillips, Wm. H.
Keeler, Theo.	Reading, Jas. A.
Kip, Henry,	St. John, Ward,
Kellogg, Wm. L.	Smith, Edward A.
Lathrop, Fred. E.	Sherwood, Francis P.
Lecour, Chas. W.	Sutton, Woodruff, (2).
Montague, Edwd. B.	Tompkins, John M. (3).
McNab, Wm. F.	Terhune, Jas. A.
Moore, Wm. C. (3).	Taylor, Wm. W.
Moody, Wm. F.	Towner, Wm. A.
McGinley, John,	Walton, Arthur H.
Odell, Jasper M.	Watlington, Bernard,
Pinckney, Chas. W. (1).	Wilson, John W.

(1) Commissioned Second Lieutenant, 42d N. Y. Vols., July 9, 1862.

(2) Discharged for disability, July 14, 1862.

(3) Discharged July 28, having furnished substitute.

COMPANY E.

Names.	Rank.
Wilsey, John N.	Captain.
Hoyt, W. H.	First Lieutenant.
Aikman, James H.	Second Lieutenant.
Germond, Henry S.	First Sergeant.
Davies, Geo. W. P.	Second Sergeant.
Nevins, W. I., Jr.	Third " "
Hallman, John N.	Fourth " "
Ogden, W. B.	First Corporal.
White, Henry I.	Second Corporal.
Howard, Jarvis C.	Third " "
Adams, Elihu,	Fourth " "
Chichester, Henry L.	Lance " "
Pinchbeck, Henry C.	Musician.

PRIVATES.

Barber, Geo. M.	Clark, Corns. H.
Bellin, Jos. H. (1).	Conkey, Nathan G.
Baily, Thos.	Clapp, Geo. A.
Broas, Henry C.	Courtis, Frank, (2).
Buckley, John,	Carraher, Christopher A.
Baylis, Wm. H.	Candee, Wm. H.
Connor, Ezra S.	Carpenter, Jacob,

(1) Discharged July 28, having furnished substitute.

(2) Appointed Naval Cadet, Aug. 27.

COMPANY E.—Continued.

Clark, Charles,	Lakey, John,
Cutts, Elijah J.	Leggett, William,
Crane, John,	Lewis, Frank,
Clark, Wm. A.	Manning, Samuel,
Clague, William,	Meakim, Willet W.
DeMille, Peter E.	McMillan, Thomas,
Dick, Benj.	Olmstead, Theo. F.
Denton, Rich. M.	Patterson, Henry C.
Deery, Charles,	Sammona, Thos., Jr.
Ellis, Thomas, (1).	Sammona, Chas. F. (1).
Farmer, William,	Seymour, Wm. H.
Green, Richard M.	Smith, Samuel,
Gordon, Henry,	Sweeney, Patrick,
Herron, Henry C.	Schramm, John,
Hays, Patrick,	Tompkins, Jas. E.
Kanski, Hipolye C.	Turney, Aug. M.
Kew, Jacob H.	Walker, James H.
Koonz, Gerow,	Yard, Hiram J.

(1) Discharged July 28, having furnished substitute.

COMPANY F.

Names.	Rank.
Francis, Albert N.	Captain.
Bellows, George H.	First Lieutenant.
Landers, Edward A.	Second Lieutenant.
Allen, Edward J.	First Sergeant.
Walker, Charles D.	Second Sergeant (1).
Lawrence, Thomas,	" "
Dobbs, Charles G.	Third "
Bussell, Edward,	Fourth " (2).
Howell, Charles T.	First Corporal.
Greenfield, James H.	Second Corporal.
Carpenter, James H.	Third "
Inslee, Jos. H. P.	Fourth "
Field, Floyd T. R.	Corporal (3).
Bornstein, Morris,	Musician.
Lackey, Jos. A.	"

PRIVATES.

Bouton, James,	Bell, George M.
Bunce, John S.	Broadhead, James S.

(1) Appointed Ordnance Sergeant, July 3, 1862.

(2) Appointed Sergeant, July 1, 1862.

(3) Discharged July 25, having furnished substitute.

COMPANY F.—Continued.

Bussell, George F.	Kay, Joseph W.
Burrows, James M.	Lalor, John W.
Bennett, Humphrey,	Lockwood, Joseph P.
Conklin, John W.	Mangam, Henry L.
Clancy, Joseph,	Murray, Patrick J.
Doughty, James F.	Norris, James,
Decker, Wm. N.	Norris, John S., Jr. (4).
Dayton, Edward H.	O'Connor, Rich. J.
Fahey, James W.	Phillips, Thos. J.
Fairbanks, Marcellus,	Rappleyea, James C.
Gallaher, Theo. H.	Rowe, Wm. F.
Gallaher, Wm. E.	Russell, Robert, Jr.
Gamble, Charles,	Romain, Chas. J.
Gano, James M.	Slocum, John J.
Hyatt, William H.	Scofield, Chas. H.
Hall, Peter M.	Taylor, Wm. H.
Holdredge, Chas. W.	Turnbull, Wm.
Jansen, Albert J.	Totten, Hiram,
Johnston, William W.	Van Dyke, Henry L. R.
Johnston, Francis H.	Woehning, Th. W.
Kline, George W.	

(4) Discharged for disability, July 14, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Names.	Rank.
Butler, Benj. F.	Captain.
Lord, George De Forest,	First Lieutenant.
Gibson, Wm. A.	Second Lieutenant.
Howland, Henry E.	First Sergeant (1).
Slade, Francis H.	Second Sergeant.
Soutter, Wm. C.	Third "
Brower, John,	Fourth " (2).
Sturgis, Frederick,	Fifth "
Baker, Dwight,	First Corporal.
Boardman, H. Lansdale,	Second Corporal (3).
Perkins, Thos. A.	Third " (3).
Dean, Wm. B.	Fourth " (4).
Noyes, Dan'l R.	Corporal (5).
Young, Eben,	" (5).

(1) Appointed First Sergeant, Aug. 23, 1862.

(2) Appointed Fourth Sergeant, Aug. 23, 1862.

(3) Appointed Corporal, July 17, 1862.

(4) Appointed Corporal, Aug. 23, 1862.

(5) Discharged July 21, having furnished substitute.

COMPANY G.—Continued.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Francis B.	Johnson, S. R.
Baylis, James C.	Johnson, F. T.
Blair, De Witt C.	Kimball, Wm. C.
Briggs, John,	Kimball, Wm. H.
Briggs, Russell J.	Kimball, Chas. A.
Brown, Fred. J.	King, William,
Brown, J. E.	Lane, Wallace B.
Brown, Jay Cady,	Livingston, W. H.
Burnett, Wm.	Mastin, J. E.
Clark, James W.	Marsh, George,
Clarkson, Wm. Crosby,	Mcdonald, Herbert,
Cottrell, Henry,	Northrop, H. D.
Colgate, Bowles,	Oakley, F. R.
Comiskey, Thos.	Oakley, W. F.
Crosby, Harmon R.	Parmelee, Wm.
Des Louslaivy, Jules.	Phelps, George D., Jr.
Douglas, George, (5)	Plyer, H. G. (7).
Dumont, J. Ludlow,	Rankin, Robt. G., Jr.
Draper, Frank E. (5).	Randall, E. D. W.
Dyer, B. F.	Robbins, Horace W., Jr.
Earle, James,	Slade, Fred. J.
Francis, Chas. King,	Sheppard, George,
Fredericks, John H.	Stivers, Edward,
Green, Charles T. (6).	Stoutenburgh, Wm.
Gilman, Wm. C., Jr.	Stone, Wm. F.
Gerrets, Morris,	Stevens, Francis K.
Hamilton, L. McL.	Stevens, Fred'k W.
Hamilton, Louis McL.	Smith, Hamel, Jr.
Heyzer, Charles H.	Tier, D. M., Jr.
Hyde, E. Francis,	Thompson, John Hanson,
Hyde, Fred. E.	Williams, Edmund,
Hubbell, J. Q. A.	White, Thos. Perkins,
Johnson, E. A.	

TRANSFERRED.

Bright, Osborn E.	Sergeant (8).
House, George V. W.	Private (9).

(5) Discharged July 21, having furnished substitute.

(6) Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, 60th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 8, 1862.

(7) Discharged in consequence of illness, July 16.

(8) Appointed as Sergeant-Major, Aug. 22, 1862.

(9) Appointed as Color Sergeant, July 1.

COMPANY H.

Name.	Rank.
R. Suydam Grant,	Captain.
Walter Edwards, Jr.	First Lieutenant.
William Man,	Second Lieutenant (1).
Wm. R. Eastman,	First Sergeant.
Theodore Ladd,	Second "
W. H. B. Post,	Third "
Charles Elwin,	Sergeant (2).
W. W. Sherman,	First Corporal.
Aug. A. Robinson,	Second "
Alexander J. Walker,	Third "
Fredk. H. Man,	Fourth "
Gilbert J. Marbury,	Drummer.
Stephen Ward,	"

PRIVATES.

Agnew, Andrew G.	McCombe, George J.
Allerton, George E.	McNulty, Andrew J.
Arnold, De Wm C. (3).	Moore, Wm. J.
Atkinson, Jerome G.	Murdock, Tobias L.
Babcock, Nichols H.	Owen, Edward L.
Bugley, Geo. E.	Pennoyer, Edwin.
Bulkley, Chas. F.	Post, Alfred A.
Campbell, Johnson,	Reid, Alexander E.
Chinn, Charles, (2).	Reynolds, Charles.
Curtiss, Edward.	Robinson, James A.
Foster, Geo. H.	Seacrist, Joseph.
Frederick, Chas.	Shelton, Wm. H.
Foster, Atherton.	Smith, Alfred H.
Frye, Hamilton,	Stallman, John H.
Goodrich, Wm. R.	Strangman, John.
Green, Russel F.	Taylor, Alfred B.
Greenwood, Rich. B.	Smith, Charles W. (4).
Hamlin, Alonzo.	Wallace, William.
Higham, Robt. H.	Wheelwright, W. S.
Hogan, Henry C.	Wheelwright, B. F.
Kasson, Earl C.	Winston, Jos. S.
Lawrence, Milton B.	Wisbart, Rich. D.
Leroy, Chas. V.	Wood, Charles.
Marlow, Henry S. (1).	Wynkoop, Augustus W.

(1) Promoted from Fourth Sergeant to Second Lieutenant by election, July 12, 1862.

(2) Discharged July 21, having furnished substitute.

(3) On duty as Colonel's Clerk from July 12, 1862.

(4) Discharged in consequence of illness, July 21, 1862.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

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COMPANY H.—Continued.

TRANSFERRED.

Goldschmidt, Max, (5).

Wyckoff, Albert, (7).

Lamonby, Williams, (6).

(5) Appointed Left General Guide, July 1, 1862.

(6) Appointed Color Sergeant, July 1, 1862.

(7) Appointed Right General Guide, July 1, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Names.	Rank.
Gardner, Asa Bird,	Captain.
Babcock, Hamlin,	First Lieutenant.
Smith, Charles B.	Second Lieutenant.
Davison, James,	First Sergeant (1).
Davidson, Stratford P. . . .	" " (2).
Clarke, William W.	" " (3).
Logan, John H.	Second Sergeant (4).
Field, William H.	Third " "
White, James,	Fourth " (5).
Moantford, Joseph,	First Corporal.
Goodliff, Joseph P.	Second " (6).
Godshalk, David,	Third " (7).
Justison, George,	Fourth " (8).

PRIVATES.

Allen, John,	Demarest, Daniel,
Adams, William,	De Lance, Chas. E.
Butler, Walter,	Dalton, Matthew M.
Burdaken, John,	Duff, James,
Bennem, John S.	Dubois, George S.
Beers, John,	Elliott, William E.
Curran, Samuel,	French, Edward M.
Cornell, William L.	Finch, Philetus W.
Cunningham, Samuel,	Gillette, James F.
Campion, John T.	Gordon, William,
Corry, Richard,	Groot, Giles F.
Dunbar, David D.	Goble, David,

(1) Discharged for disability, July 7, 1862.

(2) Discharged for disability, July 16, 1862.

(3) Promoted from Second Sergeant, July 16, 1862.

(4) Promoted from Fourth Sergeant, July 16, 1862.

(5) Promoted from Corporal, July 16, 1862.

(6) Promoted vice White, promoted July 16, 1862.

(7) Promoted July 16, 1862.

(8) Promoted August 4, 1862.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY I.—Continued.

Grant, Freeman,	Parmenter, Henry.
Gray, Thomas,	Rosselle, William H.
Harp, John W.	Reid, Charles,
Harper, James,	Sarles, James M.
Hodges, John Q. (9).	Scofield, William.
Johnson, Edward,	Sinclair, Nathaniel.
Kennier, Arthur, (10).	Tice, Henry,
Karples, Robert,	Townsend, William H.
Lawrence, George,	Turner, Chas. H.
McDougall, Chas. H.	Valentine, David,
McCallum, Saml.	Van Sicklen, George E.
Newell, John N.	Winterbottom, John,
Nelson, Henry K.	White, Loring Q.
O'Donnell, Thos. F.	Wheeler, Elijah B.
Porter, Joseph A.	Wheeler, Timothy S. (11).

(9) Discharged for disability, August 16, 1862.

(10) Appointed Hospital Nurse, July 5, 1862.

(11) Discharged for disability, August 12, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND, 1862.

MUSICIANS.

Fred'k Wasshausen,	Stephen Amann.
August Gebbard,	Philipp Walther,
William Gebbard,	Julius Lohmann,
Adam Eller,	August Breitkopf,
Jacob Rebhun,	Nicolas Moclins,
Jacob Jung,	Geo. Breithelm,
Emil Winter,	Chas. Gebhard,
Chas. Muller,	Fred'k Kaiser,
Albert Kaiser,	Godfrey Ritter,
Emil Kampe,	Carl Heiz,
Johan Leis,	Walter Laezenbee,
Chas. Frederick,	

APPENDIX III.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT WHO SERVED WITH IT IN THE FIELD IN 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Names.	Rank.
Aspinwall, Lloyd,	Colonel.
Cox, James F.	Lieutenant-Colonel (1).
Otis, James,	Major (1).
McGrath, William J. A. . . .	Adjutant.
Post, Jotham W.	Quartermaster.
Lee, Benjamin, M. D.	Surgeon.
Post, W. H. B.	Assistant Surgeon.
Thompson, John C.	Commissary.
Sexton, Edward H.	Assistant Surgeon.
Walker, Charles,	Sergeant-Major.
Bunker, Charles S.	Second Sergeant-Major.
Adams, Elihu,	Orderly Sergeant.
Breck, George L.	Commissary Sergeant.
Wood, Charles,	Hospital Steward.
House, George V. W.	Sergeant Standard-Bearer.
Senior, Thomas H.	" "
Bruce, George,	Drum-Major.

(1) Elected in the Field, July, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Names.	Rank.
Otis, James,	Captain (1).
Fuller, George,	Captain (2).
Franklin, Lindley M.	Second Lieutenant.
Schenck, Abraham H.	First Sergeant.
Goldschmidt, George B. . . .	Second "
Wingate, George W.	Third " (3).
Homans, Edward C.	Fourth "

(1) Elected Major, July, 1862.

(2) Promoted from First Lieutenant, July, 1862.

(3) Elected Sergeant, June 23, 1863.

COMPANY A.—Continued.

DuBois, William A.	First Corporal.
Fuller, Charles D.	Second “
Bussing, John S., Jr.,	Third “
Carpenter, William L.	Fourth “
Otis, Frank A.	Fifth “
Kennedy, Edward J.	Drummer.
Raime, William R.	“

PRIVATES.

Adriance, William J.	Ford, John G. S.
Boland, Charles E.	Greenough, Daniel J.
Budden, Thomas,	Gwynne, David E.
Betts, Charles E.	Hyatt, Charles E.
Burchall, William H.	Hadly, William E.
Bird, Howard,	Hooker, William A.
Bergman, Augustus H.	Jones, Bradford,
Bartholemew, Hugo,	Lowerre, Frederick H.
Cozzens, William D.	Murray, James J.
Christophers, T. V. J.	Nicholas, Edwin,
Cunningham, Edward H.	Posten, George,
Cunningham, Ezra M.	Randolph, John,
Comes, Daniel D.	Raimon, William H.
Canning, John W.	Stiles, Frank G.
Colies, George W.	Sanglier, Thomas F.
Deere, William,	Slocum, John J.
Davis, George T.	Stickelman, William P.
Duff, Alfred, .	Simpson, Joshua H.
Dubois, Matthew B.	Verplank, Robert N.
Dumont, John L.	Youngs, William G.
Davies, William G.	Youngs, George,
Davies, Julien T.	Youngs, Williams,
Franklin, James S.	

COMPANY B.

Names.	Rank.
Remmey, Wm. W.	Captain (1).
Allen, Aaron C.	First Lieutenant (2).
Camp, John T.	“ “ (3).
Cullen, Thos. H.	First Sergeant (4).
Pearsall, Marvin R.	Second Sergeant.

(1) Elected June 27, 1863.

(2) Resigned.

(3) Elected June 27, 1863.

(4) Promoted from Third Sergeant June 27.

COMPANY B.—Continued.

Carr, Thos. A.	Third Sergeant	(5).
Edwards, John D.	Fourth "	(5).
Halcott, Chas. L.	Fifth "	(5).
Collins, Edwin B.	First Corporal	(5).
Anderson, Isaac,	Second "	(5).
Murray, Edwin B.	Third "	(5).
Adriance, Thos. B.	Fourth "	(5).
Marx, J. H.	Fifth "	(5).
De Mott, Chas.	Drummer.	

(5) Promoted June 27.

PRIVATES.

Anderson, J. McB.	Gallaway, George,
Abbott, Robert,	Hillyer, C. V.
Albro, Chas.	Haney, J. C.
Ahlborn, H. C.	Heath, E. A.
Allee, Daniel,	Hubbell, H. B.
Bridge, J. D.	Hendrickson, G. R.
Blakley, John,	Jennings, W. T.
Bogart, Wm. H.	King, Jno. M.
Bell, Jas. P.	Kearney, Frank,
Bennie, Wm.	Lathrop, J. C.
Bullees, A.	Lent, J. B.
Bradbrook, G. G.	Morris, Rich.
Carroll, John,	Meehon, John,
Case, G. W.	McKenna, James,
Cooper, George,	McMurtray, John,
Chamberlin, Wm. H.	Middleton, John,
Chamberlin, Joseph,	Metzgar, George,
Clark, Chas.	Morton, J. W.
Camerden, C. C.	Nestell, J. J.
Cornell, William,	Owens, H.
Clayton, W. D.	Overton, E. A.
Crammatt, H. E.	Pringle, J. W.
Duncan, H. E.	Park, A. J.
Deveau, A. F.	Park, B. F.
Durbrow, G. W.	Ryan, Daniel,
Farnum, O. J.	Reineker, George W.
Fleming, J. S.	Regan, T. A.
Furber, George,	Stewart, W. P.
Fisher, J. B.	Scudder, M.
Fulmer, G. W.	Stubbings, John,
Fanning, W. F.	Spicer, James,
France, R. G.	Smith, Samuel,

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COMPANY B.—Continued.

Small, James,	Wilson, J. F.
Stapleton, E. J.	White, A.
Thompson, E.	Walker, L. W.
Todd, A. U.	Weeks, F. E.
Van Emburgh, C. L.	Woodhouse, F. A.

COMPANY C.

Names	Rank.
Post, George B.	Captain.
Palmer, John H.	Second Lieutenant.
Tate, Thomas, Jr.	First Sergeant.
Brownell, J. Augustus,	Second "
Pardou, Robert, Jr.	Third "
Adams, Axel S.	Fourth "
Lemist, Haswell T.	Fifth "
Vought, Edward M.	First Corporal.
Topping, Charles D.	Second "
Sturgis, William,	Third "
Forrest, Robert,	Fourth "
Carlton, Frederick H.	Drummer.
Keiley, Patrick H.	"

PRIVATES.

Avery, Edward T.	Kipling, Richard, Jr.
Arthur, Edwin,	Kent, Edward H. B.
Aldis, Chas. J.	Maddocks, George,
Campiou, John T.	Miller, John,
Conklin, Henry T.	Maroney, Thomas,
Calverson, Joseph,	McKeever, Patrick,
Connor, David,	Moloney, Wm. H.
Carolin, John A.	Neefus, Willie C.
Carmody, Arthur F.	Oakley, Gilbert,
Dunlap, Oscar C.	Pearce, George W.
Finn, Daniel,	Phillips, A. Melville,
Gray, Charles M.	Ross, George W.
Gerow, William H.	Schaffer, Addison,
Hamlin, Henry H.	Silber, Frederick A.
Herrick, James K.	Schuman, Frank C.
Hays, Gilbert F.	Schoonmaker, Henry
Hetherton, James,	Somers, Charles,
Holland, George W.	Shore, Albert,
Hammond, A. W.	Smith, Joseph,
Holland, Benj. F.	Stackpole, Robert,

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COMPANY C.—Continued.

Taylor, Wm. M.	Whitehouse, Wm. J.
Taylor, James F.	Wilson, Francis F.
Thayer, Henry W.	Wood, William,
Vinton, Isaac D.	Wilson, Charles,
Van Dyke, Marinus H.	Waterbury, Joseph P.
Watson, Samuel C.	

COMPANY D.

Names.	Rank.
Thornell, Thomas L.	Captain.
Baldwin, Jos. T.	First Lieutenant.
Smith, Isaac,	Second Lieutenant.
Anderson, Wm. A.	First Sergeant.
Smith, Samuel M.	Second "
Geer, Frederick M.	Third "
Chapin, George C.	Fourth "
Freeland, Theodore H.	Fifth "
Wilson, John W.	First Corporal.
Carr, John S.	Second "
Denman, Wm. M.	Third "
Reading, James A.	Fourth "
Smith, Edward A.	Fifth "
Meyers, Frederick,	Drummer.

PRIVATEs.

Ayling, Thomas, Jr.	Ferris, George,
Adams, William,	Forbes, Philip,
Bates, Joseph,	Gamble, John, Jr.
Berrian, Andrew J., Jr.	Gaynor, James,
Bogert, Orrin S.	Geer, George W. (1).
Brewster, Frederick W	Hutchler, Richard V.
Betts, William,	Hughes, James F.
Curtis, John H.	Kip, Henry,
Carleton, Isaac,	Kissam, Joseph H.
Concklin, Charles C.	Kenny, John H.
Deen, Scott,	McNab, William F
Doughty, James D.	Morrissey, Patrick H.
Dodd, George,	Manchester, James T.
Dodd, Charles,	McDade, George,
Farrington, John J., Jr.	Proper, Isaac, (2).

(1) Did good service with the Company from June 13, 1863, to July 2, 1863, at which time he left the Company with consent of the Colonel.

(2) Not mustered in on account of disability.

COMPANY D.—Continued.

Palmer, Carleton,
Pierson, James,
Raynor, Chas. H.
Smith, Edmund,

Sherwood, Francis P.
Terhune, James A.
Thornton, John.
Vangilson, Wm. M.

COMPANY E.

Names.	Rank.
Wilsey, John N.	Captain.
Hoyt, Wm. H.	First Lieutenant.
Davis, George W. P.	Second Lieutenant.
Sammond, Thomas J.	First Sergeant.
Clarke, Cornelius H.	Second "
Conner, Ezra S.	Third "
De Mille, Peter E.	Fourth "
Clapp, George A.	First Corporal.
Newell, Zenas E.	Second "
Leggett, William.	Third "
Griffith, John H.	Fourth "
Lowe, Michael J.	Color "
Gock, John F.	" "
Storms, William K.	Drummer.
Miller, Theodore.	"

PRIVATES.

Atwood, Noah L.
Brown, Robert T. C.
Broas, Henry Clay,
Broas, James H.
Babcock, Oscar,
Clague, William,
Carlisle, Thomas S.
Cox, James A.
Dick, Enoch,
De Witt, Harvey,
Dogherty, William.
Delamontaigne, George,
Dugan, Marcus J.
Denike, Robert R.
Fitch, James H. A.
Gilson, Edward A.
Hibbard, Davis W.
Huth, Christian C.
Jones, Edward,
Jarvis, William H.

Jennison, William H.
Kanski, Hippolyte C.
Lathrop, Enos M.
Knox, Theodore H.
Lyon, Isadore,
Mallory, Edward,
McCormick, Thomas,
Morris, John O.
Mitchell, Robert,
Navens, Thomas J.
Ogden, William B.
Pelham, Thomas M.
Quick, William,
Randolph, John F.
Richardson, William Y.
Scheweyer, George,
Turney, Augustus M.
Tief, John P.
Turner, Martin J.

COMPANY F.

Names.	Rank.
Francis, A. N.	Captain.
Lawrence, Thomas.	First Lieutenant.
Clan Ranald, G. J.	Second Lieutenant.
Dobbs, C. G.	First Sergeant.
Bussell, E.	Second "
Howell, C. T.	Third "
Woolley, G. A. C.	Fourth "
Bussell, G. F.	First Corporal.
Bussell, C. A.	Second "
Inslee, J. H. P.	Third "
Hall, P. M.	Fourth "
Hamilton, J.	Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Ayers, J. H.	Hunter, J. O.
Bradt, F. R.	Hyatt, A. R.
Bunce, J. S.	Jones, T. E.
Brill, W. E.	Jardne, A. J.
Brown, L. D.	Little, H. F.
Barnes, C. D.	Leonard, J. V.
Bowyer, W. H.	Lawrence, J. M.
Bowen, F. J.	Marr, J.
Carpenter, J. H.	Moore, W. J.
Comfort, G. S.	Moody, F. G.
Conklin, L. A.	Russell, R., Jr.
Clinch, W. H.	Rowe, W.
Clancy, J.	Schaible, H.
Decker, J. E.	Schaible, J., Jr.
Dunbar, H.	Shore, C. F.
Dunbar, J. A.	Simons, A. E.
Fahey, J. W.	Smith, R. A.
Friery, T.	Spradt, H. N.
Farmer, J.	Vandervoort, J. H.
Gamble, C.	Wear, E. L.
Gallagher, T.	Walter, L.
Hallock, W. F.	White, J.
Howell, A.	Willets, C. H.

COMPANY G.

Names.	Rank.
Howland, Henry E.	Captain.
Soutter, William C.	First Lieutenant.
Brower, John,	First Sergeant.
Perkins, Thos. A.	Second "
Baker, Dwight,	Third "
Briggs, John,	Fourth "
Berdan, Daniel W.	Fifth "
Hyde, Frederick E.	First Corporal.
Comiskey, Thomas,	Second "
Colgate, Bowles,	Third "
Walker, James H.	Fourth "
Gerrits, Morris,	Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Allen, John C.	Lenchantin, Paul H.
Birch, Edward J.	Merriga, Daniel,
Burnett, William.	Montague, Henry,
Bradley, George W.	Marquette, Reuben,
Benjamin, Moses D.	McCarthy, Florence L.
Clifford, Thomas B.	Neel, Henry P.
Comstock, David A.	Noyes, Charles P.
Crowell, William L.	Peck, George W.
Doane, Augustus Sidney	Quackenbush, Lambert,
Domm, Charles,	Rankin, Robert G., Jr.
De Luce, S. F.	Riddle, William Q.
Dessoulawy, Jules.	Robson, George,
Earle, William C.	Schropp, John C.
Ennis, George H.	Sheppard, George,
Gardner, Daniel S.	Silva, Theodore.
Hart, Peter.	Smith, Wilbur C.
Hyde, Augustus L.	Smith, William C.
Halsted, Charles S.	Slover, Warren G. F.
Hubbard, John C.	Snyder, Francis,
Jardine, Joseph P.	Stoutenberg, William.
Johnson, Francis T.	Sturges, Edward B.
Johnson, Seth R.	Thompson, Jesse M.
Jarboe, Vernon.	Vassar, Charles,
Jourdan, John M.	Ward, Frederick B.
Keil, George W.	Whyte, David C.
Kimball, Charles A.	Wanser, Horace,
Kimball, William H.	Wanser, Charles,
Latourette, Jos. R., Jr.	Waterhouse, George
Lindemann, Henry W.	

COMPANY H.

Names.	Rank.
Grant, Richard S.	Captain.
Edwards, Walter, Jr.	First Lieutenant (1).
Man, William,	Second Lieutenant.
Post, W. H. B.	First Sergeant (2).
Reid, Alex. F.	" (3).
Shelton, Wm. H.	Second Sergeant
Babcock, Nichols H.	Third "
Bulkley, Chas. J.	Fourth " (4).
Owen, Edward L.	Fifth " (5).
Atkinson, Jerome S.	First Corporal (6).
Austin, John G.	Second "
Robinson, Jas. A.	Third "
McKee, Thos. J.	Fourth "
Charlton, J.	Drummer.
Goff, James,	"

PRIVATES.

Austin, Edmund H.	Hurlburt, Henry A. W.
Austin, Wm. M.	Martin, Samuel,
Brown, Isaac K.	Moroney, John,
Callihan, Wm.	McNulty, Andrew J.
Chalmers, John C.	Paulding, Henry J.
Corrigan, Jas. K.	Ransom, J. C. B.
Dey, Thos. E.	Silliman, Jas. R.
Disbrow, Richard B.	Sprole, John,
Duff, W. H.	Sanders, Henry,
Fink, Austin T.	Smith, Alex,
Foster, Atherton,	Throckmorton, B. W.
Foster, Geo. H.	Van Buren, Chas. T.
Flocton, W. F.	Wallace, Wm. (7)..
Greenwood, Richard B.	Wilkins, Geo. W.
Hoadley, Tappan,	

(1) Appointed June 21, Ordnance Officer on General Ewens' staff.

(2) Appointed Second Assistant Surgeon.

(3) Appointed June 25, Vice Post promoted.

(4) Appointed Fourth Sergeant, June 25.

(5) Attached to Non-Commissioned staff as Left General Guide.

(6) Appointed Corporal, June 25, and attached to Medical staff as Medical Cadet.

(7) Detailed as Clerk at Brigade headquarters.

COMPANY I.

Names.	Rank.
Gardiner, Asa Bird.	Captain.
Goodliff, Joseph P.	Second Lieutenant (1).
Mountfort, Joseph.	First Sergeant (2).
Newell, John N.	Second "
Godshalk, David J.	Third "
Johnson, Edward.	Fourth "
Davidson, Stratford P.	Fifth "
White, Loring O.	First Corporal.
O'Donnell, Thomas F.	Second "
De Milt, Henry R.	Third "
Valentine, David.	Fourth "
Blunt, Nathan W.	Fifth " (3).
Horton, Daniel.	Drummer.
Kirk, Edwin R.	"

PRIVATES.

Brooks, Frederick W.	Murray, Thomas R.
Braden, Augustus.	Macomb, George, (5).
Berrian, Lawrence R.	Moore, Eugene,
Cunningham, Saml. H.	Mott, Richard,
Coles, Andrew J.	Myers, Charles H.
Carroll, William,	Mandeville, William S.
Correy, George C.	McGovern, Thomas,
Dunning, Edward J., Jr.	Manheimer, Joseph S.
Ennever, William C.	McKay, John,
Davis, James,	O'Reilly, George J.
Francis, George,	Robinson, Graham,
Foote, Lawrence,	Reiley, Peter J.
Gardner, George Norman, (4).	Sands, John S.
Goble, David,	Sullivan, George,
Hanna, Samuel,	Stearns, Stephen H.
Hoyt, Harlow M.	Tinsley, James H.
Lindsay, Alexander,	Valentine, John C.
Lutz, William E.	Wells, Francis C.
Lichtenstein, Isaac M.	Whitemore, Sydney.
Lyon, John C.	Wilson, Samuel,
Martin, Walter M.	Webster, Matthew H.
Mead, Augustus W.	

(1) First Sergeant from June 18 to June 24, promoted Second Lieutenant, June 24, and mustered in as such.

(2) Appointed First Sergeant from June 24, 1863, mustered in as Sergeant.

(3) Appointed Corporal, July 4, 1863.

(4) On special detached service in New York City, pursuant to Regiment order of June 18, 1863.

(5) On Regimental daily duty from June 18, Assistant Commissary.

COMPANY K.

Names.	Rank.
Roberts, Edgar A.	Captain.
Price, Thomas.	First Lieutenant.
White, Henry I.	Second Lieutenant.
Rich, Edwin S.	First Sergeant.
Kinkaid, Thomas.	Second "
Sweeney, Charles.	Third "
Minton, Charles H.	Fourth "
Walters, William McM.	First Corporal.
Seely, George W.	Second "
Dean, William H.	Third "
Berrien, Theodore.	Fourth "
Hunker, Philip.	Drummer.
Vere, John H.	"

PRIVATEES.

Alford, Charles C.	McLane, John,
Armstrong, Edward,	Owens, James F.
Bone, John,	Paul, Frederick S.
Boglan, William,	Plunkett, James E.
Boulware, Henry,	Richardson, Hudson,
Cade, John,	Riley, Michael,
Carey, Charles C.	Robbins, John M.
Donnelly, Augustus,	Rosevelt, George W.
Downing, Laurence,	Smith, John H.
Dykes, John,	Smith, John S.
Farley, Thomas,	Stratton, William W.
Flandrow, Caleb,	Totten, William S.
Gallagher, Michael,	- Trickey, Aaron,
McDermott, John,	

BAND.

Names.	Rank.
Helmsmuller, F. B.	Bandmaster.

MUSICIANS.

Aman, Stephen,	Gebhardt, William,
Bahls, Gustav,	Goepel, August,
Beisheimer, John G.	Heimke, Louis,
Casser, Constantine,	Haupt, Gustav,
Diez, Frederick,	Hapsch, Edward,
Gebhardt, August,	Kummer, Rudolph,

MUSICIANS.—*Continued.*

Kaiser, Frederick,
Haussler, Adolph,
Herz, Charles,
Muller, Carl, .
Menz, Conrad,
Morins, Nicholas,
Nickle, Louis,
Ostemeyer, Frederick,
Rebhuhn, Jacob,

Rumpler, Adelbert,
Schmelz, Peter,
Schloesser, Philip,
Seibert, John,
Winter, Emil,
Washausen, Fritz,
Whoff, Christian,
Whorlnauch, Henry.

APPENDIX IV.

MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WHO SERVED IN THE FIELD IN OTHER REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

The following is a list of the names of such of the Twenty second who enlisted in other organizations during the war of the rebellion as it has been possible to ascertain by inquiry and correspondence. Where it was stated that a certain member had been commissioned in a New York Volunteer Regiment the particulars were obtained from the Official Register of New York Volunteers and other official publications. The records as to other States are too voluminous to be examined.

The list is known to be very imperfect but it is the best that could be made up. There are unquestionably very many more than those whose names are here given.

FIELD AND STAFF.

LLOYD ASPINWALL, Colonel.

Served on Staff of General Burnside, commanding Army of Potomac during the Fredericksburgh Campaign as volunteer aid.

J. HENDERSON GRANT, Lieutenant Colonel.

Served as Chief of Staff of General Ewen, during Pennsylvania Campaign, 1863.

COMPANY A.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Private.

On the return of the Twenty-second-Regiment from Harper's Ferry, Va., was appointed Adjutant of a Regiment of N. Y. S. Vol. Cav., Colonel Henry E. Davies, Jr., commanding, and was mustered into the U. S. Service, November 5, 1862. The Regiment was shortly afterwards designated the 13th N. Y. S. Vol. Cav.

On February 22, 1864, was commissioned as Captain at Fairfax Court House, Va.

In 1865, the 13th Regiment was consolidated with the 16th Regiment and called the 3d Provisional Regiment N. Y. S. Vol. Cav., and he was assigned to the command of Co. L. Commissioned Major by Brevet on March 13, 1865, and was mustered out of service at the end of the war, October, 1865, at Hart's Island, N. Y. During the war he held the following positions: Post Adjutant at Sprague Barracks, Staten Island, N. Y. Acting Asst. Inspector General of the Cavalry Brigade, 22d Army Corps. Acting Asst. Inspector General, Gam-

COMPANY A.—Continued.

ble's Brigade, 22d Army Corps. Acting Asst. Inspector General, Separate Brigade, 22d Army Corps.

After the war he was appointed Major and A. A. General 4th Brigade, Nat. Guard State New York on General Lloyd Aspinwall's Staff.

OSCAR S. MANNING, Private.

Appointed Second Lieutenant 13th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, December 1, 1862, and transferred to 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and afterwards Captain U. S. Infantry.

WALTER R. MARSH, Corporal.

First Lieutenant 15th N. Y. Volunteers' Engineers, served in Army of Potomac, November 11, 1862 to November 13, 1864.

Laid the Pontoon Bridge across the Rappahanock during the battle of Fredericksburgh.

GEO. R. MARTIN, Private.

Appointed U. S. Paymaster, July, 1862.

RICHARD C. RAY, Private.

After the return of the 22d Regiment from Harper's Ferry in 1862, joined the Staff of General Schuyler Hamilton as Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Lieutenant.

Died in service at Nashville, 1863.

S
CYRUS A. ROBERTS, Private.

Appointed Sergeant Major 150th N. Y. Infantry, May 28, 1862, promoted Second Lieutenant February 13, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant, January 1, 1865, brevetted Major March 13, honorably mustered out, June 8.

Appointed Captain and Aid-de-Camp, June 22, honorably mustered out on December 7, 1865.

Appointed Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. Infantry, May 11, 1866, First Lieutenant, September 18, 1867. Captain, June 28, 1878. Brevetted First Lieutenant, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services at Battle of Winchester, Va., September 22, 1864. Brevetted Captain for gallant conduct, March 13, 1865.

Col.
in Regt. U.S.A.
v. 1901.
ROBERT M. VERPLANK, Private.

Appointed Second Lieutenant U. S. Colored Troops. Appointed Prevost Marshal, 3d Division, 18th Corps. Promoted First Lieutenant, January, 1865, and appointed on the Staff of General Freeman E. Seymour, commanding 3d Division, 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac. Brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct, April 2, 1865, in front of Petersburg.

CHARLES A. WOOLSEY, Private.

Appointed First Lieutenant 164th N. Y. Vol., served in Army of Potomac and appointed on General Meade's Staff. Brevetted, Captain August 1, 1864, for distinguished services.

COMPANY B.

S. M. LONG, Private.

Enlisted in Comp. H, 72d Pa. Volunteers, wounded in Battle of Savage Station, prisoner at Libby and Belle Island.

JOHN C. LATHROP, Private.

Enlisted Troop D. First N. Y. Mounted Rifles, September, 1864, and served until close of war, 1865.

Was General Butler's orderly at Dutch Gap.

JAMES W. MORTON, Private.

Wounded in Carlisle, by shell.

In 1863 enlisted as private in 25th N. Y. Cavalry, promoted to First Lieutenant and afterwards Captain of Troop L. Served under Generals Kilpatrick and Custer to close of war.

COMPANY C.

CHARLES A. POST, Sergeant.

Elected Second Lieutenant Co. C, 22d Regiment, in field. Enlisted in Navy and served as Captain's Clerk in Florida. After the war served as Aid-de-Camp, on General Shaler's Staff, 1st Division, N. Y., with rank of Major, afterwards Ordnance Officer with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

AXEL ADAMS, Corporal.

Enlisted in regular service, appointed Second Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Cavalry, May 3, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant, July 6, 1865, Captain, November 27, 1868, resigned, October 26, 1869.

COMPANY D.

SCOTT DEAN, Private.

Appointed Second Lieutenant, 42d N. Y. Volunteers, July, 1862.

ROBT. FITZHUGH TALMAN, Private.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant Co. C, 78th N. Y. Volunteers, assigned to Banks' Corps in West Va. and participated in Battle Cedar Mountain and Bristow Station, under Mansfield, at Antietam; under Slocum, at Fredricksburg, Chancellorville and Gettysburg. Transferred to Co. K., 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, December 20, 1863, as Second Lieutenant. Promoted to First Lieutenant, February 16, 1864. Captain, June 29, 1864. Joined Burnside's Corps at Wilderness, participated in that Battle, Northam River, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, where received gunshot wound in right shoulder; went to Seminary Hospital, was furloughed 60 days, at expiration of which reported at Annapolis and not being fit for the field was ordered to Draft Rendezvous, Hart's Island, N. Y. Harbor and assigned to command a Company of the permanent party, joined his Regiment in front of Petersburg, in January, 1865, after surrender Regiment garrisoned Fort around Washington and was mustered out August 5, 1865.

COMPANY E.

FRANK CURTES, Private.

Appointed Naval Cadet, February 27, 1862.

WILLIAM H. HOYT, Lieutenant.

Served as First Lieutenant, 5th N. Y. Volunteers, Duryea's Zouaves.

WILLIAM LEGGETT, Corporal.

Enlisted January 21, 1864, in 165th N. Y. Volunteers as private. Served in Louisiana and in Shenandoah Valley, with 19th Corps. Promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, November 30, 1864. Promoted Captain May 25, 1865. Served with Army of Potomac to close of war, in Second Division, Second Corps. Mustered out with regiment June 5, 1865. Appointed September 15, 1867, as Second Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Artillery, but declined the appointment.

JOHN N. WILSEY, Captain.

Colonel of 102d N. Y. Served 100 days in 1864, guarding Confederate prisoners at Elmira.

COMPANY F.

GEO. H. BELLOWS, Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant 50th N. Y. Volunteers. Discharged January 14, 1865.

EDWARD A. LANDERS, Lieutenant.

Appointed November 20, 1862, as Lieutenant in 176th N. Y. Volunteers, known as the "Ironsides." Promoted to be Captain Co. G. Served in Louisiana.

THOS. W. KAY, Private.

Enlisted September, 1862, Co. A, 10th N. Y. Volunteers and at end of two years again in 10th Batt. N. Y. Volunteers. In Spring of 1864, was detailed as mounted orderly at Headquarters 2d Division, 2d Army Corps. Wounded May 6, 1863, at the Wilderness—wounded again June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor.

COMPANY G.

CHAS. T. GREENE, Private.

Appointed Second Lieutenant, 60th N. Y. Volunteers, August 8, 1862, while serving at Harper's Ferry. Promoted First Lieutenant August 10, 1863. Honorably mustered out September 12, 1863. Appointed Captain and Asst. Adjutant-General, September 4, 1863. Brevetted Major Volunteers, March 13, 1865. Honorably mustered out September 19, 1865. Appointed Captain 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866. Retired with rank of Captain, December 15, 1870. Retirement caused by loss of right leg from wound in line of duty. Brevetted Major for meritorious conduct in Battle of Ringgold. Ga., November 27, 1863.

COMPANY G.—Continued.

STEWART L. WOODFORD, Private.

Enlisted in Co. H, 127th N. Y. Volunteers, August 21, 1862, was almost immediately promoted to be Captain of Co. H, then to Lieutenant-Colonel. March 6, 1865, appointed Colonel of the 103d U. S. Colored Troops; brevetted Brigadier General for gallant service in the field; was assigned to duty as of his brevet rank; was Military Governor of Charleston, S. C., and then of Savannah, Ga.; was Chief of Staff to Major Gilmore, commanding the Department of the South, and resigned at the close of the war and was mustered out on August 22, 1865. Served in the defenses of Washington; then with the 11th Corps in Virginia; then on Morris and Folly Islands, S. C., and then on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina.

COMPANY H.

GEO. H. FOSTER, Private.

Enlisted as Sergeant in Duryea's Zouaves, 2d Batt., 1862. Appointed First Lieutenant 39th N. Y. Volunteers and served in Army of Potomac until close of the war.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, Private.

Appointed Surgeon U. S. A., honorably discharged May, 1868. Brevetted Captain December 18, 1866, for meritorious and distinguished services at San Antonio, Tex., when cholera prevailed.

ATHERTON FOSTER, Private.

Enlisted in Duryea's Zouaves, 2d Battalion, as Sergeant, 1862.

FREDERICK H. MAN, Corporal.

Served with the Twenty-second at Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. Appointed Captain U. S. Colored Troops, March, 1863. Served in Department of the Gulf, April, 1863 to July, 1865, participating in siege of Port Hudson and other battles. Judge Advocate on Staff of Brigadier General D. Ullman, during 1864. Acting Assistant Inspector General on Staff of Brigadier General Thomas W. Sherman, January to July, 1865. Brevetted Major U. S. Volunteers, March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct. Resigned July, 1865.

GILBERT G. MARBURY, Private.

Entered U. S. Navy as Captain's Clerk.

WILLIAM H. B. POST, Sergeant.

Served as a Surgeon in a volunteer regiment.

ALFRED B. TAYLOR, Private.

Enlisted in Co. K, 5th U. S. Cavalry, June 29, 1863, appointed Second Lieutenant 5th Cavalry, October 31, 1863, promoted First Lieutenant September 12, 1864, Captain June 22, 1869. Retired, for disabilities, in line of duty, May 1,

COMPANY H.—*Continued.*

1879. Brevetted Captain April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct during campaign terminating in surrender of Lee.

Brevetted Major February 27, 1890 for gallant services in action against Indians at the Caves, Ariz., December 28, 1872.

COMPANY I.

ASA BIRD GARDINER.

Appointed First Lieutenant 31st N. Y. Volunteers, May 27, 1861, honorably mustered out August 7. Then served as Captain Co. I, 22d New York. Appointed First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, February 11, 1865. Brevetted Captain March 13, 1865, honorably mustered out August 13, 1866. Appointed Second Lieutenant July 20, 1869, in 9th U. S. Infantry, promoted First Lieutenant February 14, 1868. Transferred to 1st Artillery April 3, 1869, promoted Major and Judge Advocate August 18, 1873. Retired, from disability, line of duty, December 8, 1888. Brevetted Captain Volunteers for gallant and meritorious service during war. Received medal of honor for gallant conduct while Captain 22d New York.

COMPANY K.

The following members of Co. K, 22d Regiment, served in the 102d Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, in the U. S. service (100 days), August 6 to November 25, 1864:

EDGAR A. ROBERTS, Captain Co. K, 22d Regiment, Major 102d Regiment.

HENRY J. WHITE, Lieutenant Co. K, 22d Regiment, Adjutant 102d Regiment.

THOMAS PRICE, Lieutenant Co. K, 22d Regiment, Quartermaster 102d Regiment.

THOS. H. C. KINKAID, Sergeant Co. K, 22d Regiment, Captain Co. A, 102d Regiment.

WM. M. WALTERS, Sergeant Co. K, 22d Regiment, Lieutenant Co. A, 102d Regiment.

DUNCAN F. GRAHAM, Private Co. K, 22d Regiment, Captain Co. E, 102d Regiment,

WM. E. TUNIS, Private Co. K, 22d Regiment, First Lieutenant Co. E, 102d Regiment.

EDWARD S. RICH, First Sergeant Co. K, 22d Regiment, Captain Co. K, 102d Regiment.

JOS. B. TOOKER, Private Co. K, 22d Regiment, Second Lieutenant Co. K, 102d Regiment.

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APPENDIX V.

THE CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

NOTE.—The author is indebted to Col. John Ward, then-Captain of the Twelfth, N. G. S. N. Y., for the following interesting account of the defense and surrender of Harper's Ferry :

"The Twelfth remained at its post of duty, and soon communication with the North was cut off by the rebels, who crossed the Potomac after the second battle of Bull Run, and occupied Frederick, Maryland. On Saturday, September 5th, the Twelfth removed its camp within the intrenchments between Bolivar Heights and Harper's Ferry (where the 22d had formerly encamped), and its Colonel, Wm. G. Ward, was detailed to command the Fourth Brigade, consisting of the 87th Ohio, Twelfth New York, and Potts', Rigby's and Graham's batteries; Lieutenant Colonel Satterlee assuming command of the Twelfth. An inspection of the Brigade, immediately ordered by Colonel Ward, disclosed the disagreeable fact that the supply of ammunition for the artillery was not more than sixty rounds per gun, of all calibers.

"A few days after, a portion of the rebel army under Stonewall Jackson recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, proceeded to Martinsburg, and thence to Charlestown, advancing upon Harper's Ferry from that direction. The Union forces had been strengthened by the garrisons of Martinsburgh and Winchester, both of which places were evacuated by General White on the approach of Jackson.

"Colonel Miles, the Commandant at Harper's Ferry, made little or no preparation for its defense, except cutting down a few trees on Loudon and Maryland Heights with several regiments, among which were the 39th N. Y. (Colonel D'Utassy), the 126th N. Y. (Colonel Sherrill), and the 32d Ohio, lately stationed at Winchester. On the afternoon of Friday, September 12th, Colonel Ford was repulsed at Solomon's Gap, and fell back to Maryland Heights. The following morning Captain Magrath reversed his battery of heavy guns, placed a little below the summit of the Heights, and commenced throwing his nine inch shells over the mountain, dropping them into one of the camps of General Longstreet's army. At the same time the rebels commenced an assault on Maryland Heights, the Federal troops sustaining themselves bravely and returning a heavy and continuous fire of musketry. A portion of Company "1", of the Twelfth, had been drilled as artillery, and Captain Acorn, the acting captain, took his mountain howitzers up the Heights and assisted in the fight. The rebels fought gallantly, and

sustained heavy losses, owing to their position as the attacking party. A Confederate captain, who participated in the assault, stated, after the surrender, that Longstreet's corps lost several hundred men killed and wounded on this occasion. The Federal loss on Maryland Heights amounted to about seventy men. During the engagement, a raw regiment, the 126th N. Y., after losing a captain and lieutenant, and having thirty-nine men wounded, became disorganized, their colonel being shot through the jaws. Colonel Ford immediately gave the order to retreat, and ordered Captain Magrath, of the 5th New York Artillery, to spike and destroy his magnificent battery of siege guns, which had always been regarded as the safeguard of Harper's Ferry. This was accordingly done, and the splendid cannon were dismounted and thrown down the hill. Several pieces of field artillery were simply spiked, and were recovered the following morning by the 39th N. Y. Captain Acorn brought his howitzers and remaining ammunition down in good order. Soon after the retreat of the Federal forces, a slight artillery engagement took place at the railroad bridge, while a little later the rebels began to show themselves on Maryland Heights, and their sharpshooters commenced firing at a party of officers of the Twelfth, consisting of Surgeon Draper and Captain Ward, who had been on the Maryland side during the artillery skirmish alluded to, and together with Lieutenant Blair, were coming up the hill from Harper's Ferry. Colonel Ward promptly threw a shell across the river into the midst of the rebels, which quickly scattered them.

"Immediately before the direct investment of Harper's Ferry, a small party from Company "F," of the Twelfth, under command of Captain Ward, had scouted for miles through Loudon Valley, and thoroughly examined the roads leading from the valley up to the summit, reporting to Captain Graham, of the artillery, that the enemy could easily drag guns up the main road and plant them on the heights so as to command Camp Hill, although the block houses had been burned. No attempt was made by Colonel Miles to defend Loudon Heights, and accordingly, on Sunday, September 14th, the enemy proceeded to plant batteries along the summit. Colonel Ward commenced a vigorous shelling of the position, and when the enemy's fire became so hot that the Federal gunners slackened their efforts, he repeatedly handled and fired the guns himself—one of the shells striking a caisson, which exploded, throwing a gun out of place. A South Carolina regiment, who occupied this point, reported that sixteen men were killed and wounded by this explosion. At two o'clock P.M., the rebels, in spite of every effort, established their batteries on Loudon Heights; and both from this point and from Maryland Heights, opened a brisk fire upon the camp of the Twelfth, the hospital and headquarters. The general bombardment that afternoon was very heavy, as the rebel artillery stationed on Loudon and Maryland Heights, and along Stonewall Jackson's line of battle in front of Bolivar Heights, directed a converging fire upon the Federal positions, which was very destructive; veterans, who had served through the Mexican war, said they had never seen such hot work; and, to add to the sublimity of the occasion, the guns of the battle of South Moun-

tain could at intervals be distinctly heard. * * * * *

After enduring the enemy's fire for several hours, the Twelfth were electrified, late on Sunday afternoon, by an order to proceed to the front. The regiment formed with the greatest promptness, the companies turning out with the following numbers; Company "B," 43; "C," 60; "D," 46; "E," 55; "F," 76; "H," 57; "I," 60; "K," 60; Total, 457. As Colonel Ward commanded the 4th Brigade, Lieut. Col. Satterlee conducted the regiment through Bolivar, and marching up the heights, reached the Federal line a little to the right of its centre. The Union forces stretched from a lunette, on the extremity of the heights directly above the Potomac, to a bastion on the right of the Charlestown road. The left of the line was threatened by the enemy, and General White, commanding Bolivar Heights, had sent a messenger to Col. Ward, requiring him to forward a regiment to the assistance of his troops, as they were hard pressed. On arriving at the crest of the heights, the Twelfth marched on steadily towards the left bastion, until they were within easy musket range of a Confederate brigade, which lay a little below them in ambush, supported by six pieces of artillery. The rebels at this time had outflanked the left of the Federal line, and gained possession of the part of Bolivar Heights between the Shenandoah and a point near the Charlestown road. As the Twelfth advanced, the enemy in the ravine below reserved their fire, expecting the regiment to march into the ambushade, and intending to give them a hot reception. At this critical moment, however, Col. Miles' orderly rode up in haste, with orders for the command to return to their camp. They had been sent without Col. Miles' knowledge, and he evinced great displeasure when informed that the Twelfth had gone to the front. However, the regiment returned in good order to Camp Ward, and prepared for another day's shelling.

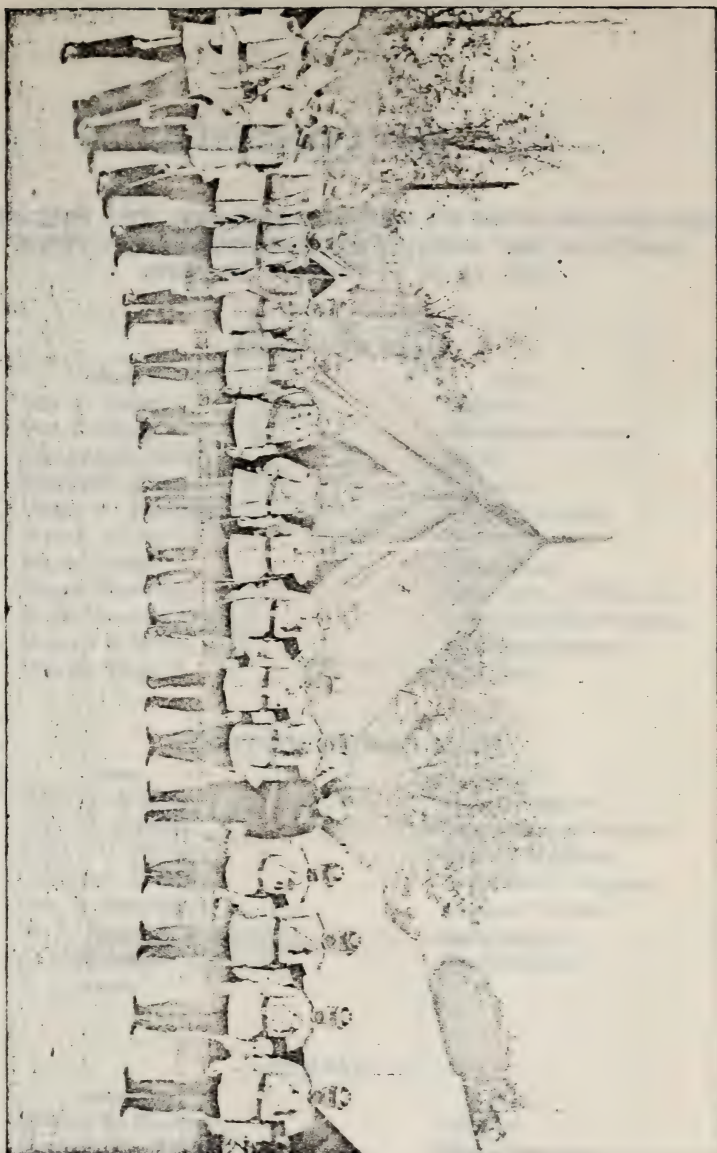
"That evening the cavalry at Harper's Ferry crossed the pontoon bridge, by permission of Col. Miles, and made their escape, capturing on their retreat the ammunition train of Longstreet's corps. Col. Miles allowed the cavalry to go, because he considered them useless for the defense of the place. The same evening orders were given to throw up traverses, for protection against the next day's shelling—it having been reported that additional Confederate batteries were being erected along the Potomac, on the lower ridges of Maryland Heights. Late in the evening a charge of rebel horse caused the 126th, and different companies of the 111th N. Y. V. stationed on Bolivar Heights, to fire into each other, mistaking their comrades for rebels, and many lives were lost during this panic. In the morning Col. Ward opened fire on Loudon Heights at daybreak, and the bombardment was resumed with vigor, when, at 7.30 A. M., Col. Miles, after consulting with General White, and Colonels Ford and D'Utassy, rode along the line, waving a white flag. The Federal batteries on Bolivar Heights immediately ceased firing, but the signal was not at first noticed from the position of the Twelfth, and the batteries at Camp Hill continued the engagement. In consequence, the rebels resumed the bombardment after the white flag was raised, and a shell from Loudon Heights struck Colonel Miles, wounding him in the groin. Orders were at once sent

for the batteries to cease firing. General White then surrendered Harper's Ferry, officers retaining their swords and baggage, but the National colors were not lowered at the camp of the Twelfth until the batteries on Loudon Heights re-opened a direct fire upon them.

"The loss in killed and wounded on the Federal side amounted to about five hundred men, the rebels sustaining much heavier losses, although they enjoyed immense advantages in position. Immediately after the surrender, General Jackson's army occupied Bolivar Heights, and several Georgia and Tennessee regiments marched up to the Twelfth's position, the command being drawn up in line beside the road to receive them. They were a wild, fierce, ragged and dirty collection of men, and carried the redoubtable Stonewall Jackson's battle-flag, a red ground bearing a blue St. Andrew's cross, edged with white, which displayed thirteen stars on its arms. The South Carolina brigade, under command of Colonel Hamilton, occupied Camp Hill, and a guard of the Fourteenth Tennessee was placed over Camp Ward. The Twelfth marched up to Bolivar Heights, stacked their arms, and delivered them to General Gregg, who turned them over to a South Carolina regiment. They then faced about, marched back a hundred paces, and bivouacked in a field in sight of the line of muskets. On Monday evening, rolls of the different companies, written mostly on letter paper, were sent to the rebel commander, and the Federal troops were considered as paroled prisoners.

"The garrison of Harper's Ferry, at the time of its capture, consisted of about eleven thousand men. * * * * * The attacking force numbered forty thousand, consisting of "Stonewall" Jackson's and Longstreet's corps. McLaw's and Anderson's divisions of Longstreet's corps occupied Maryland Heights, and Gen. Walker's brigade Loudon Heights, while Jackson's troops attacked from the direction of Charlestown. The night of the surrender, a part of the rebel forces marched through Harper's Ferry, Longstreet's corps crossing the pontoon bridge, and joining Jackson's army. The following morning the great majority of the Confederate troops had marched to Shepherdstown, where they crossed the Potomac, and re-inforced Lee at Antietam: * * * * *

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COLONEL AND FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

APPENDIX VI.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PRESENT FOR DUTY DURING THE BUFFALO STRIKES, AUGUST 18 TO 27, 1892.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Names.	Rank.
Jno. T. Camp,	Colonel.
Wm. V. King,	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Franklin Bartlett,*	Major.
Stephen F. Hart,	Adjutant.
Henry H. Treadwell,	Acting Adjutant.
Wm. E. Haws, Jr.	Quartermaster.
Jos. M. Smith,	Commissary.
Homer Bostwick,	Asst. Com., First Lieut.
M. E. Burnton,	Inspector Rifle Practice.
Bennett S. Beach,	Assistant Surgeon.
Wm. N. Dunnell,	Chaplain.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Names.	Rank.
Daniel J. Murphy,	Sergeant-Major.
Fred. D. Britton,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Samuel M. Phillips,	Orderly Sergeant.
Celestin S. Wehrle,	Commissary Sergeant.
Geo. B. Benedict,	Hospital Steward.
W. L. Borstleman,	Color Bearer.
A. Wilkinson,	General Guide.
R. J. Secor,	" "

COMPANY A.

Names.	Rank.
William E. Pierce,	Captain.
James P. Kentworthy,	First Lieutenant.
William H. Alley,	Second Lieutenant.

* Captains Geo. E. B. Hart and Geo. F. Demarest also acted as Majors.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY A.—Continued.

Edward M. Cummings,	First Sergeant.
James J. Condon,	Sergeant.
Harry C. Vance,	"
William H. Gilfillan,	"
James H. Mulligan,	Corporal.
Floyd Walker,	"
Edward J. Sheriden,	"
James Alley,	"
Charles Leibnitz,	"
Frank E. De Mott,	Musician.
William H. Hatton,	"

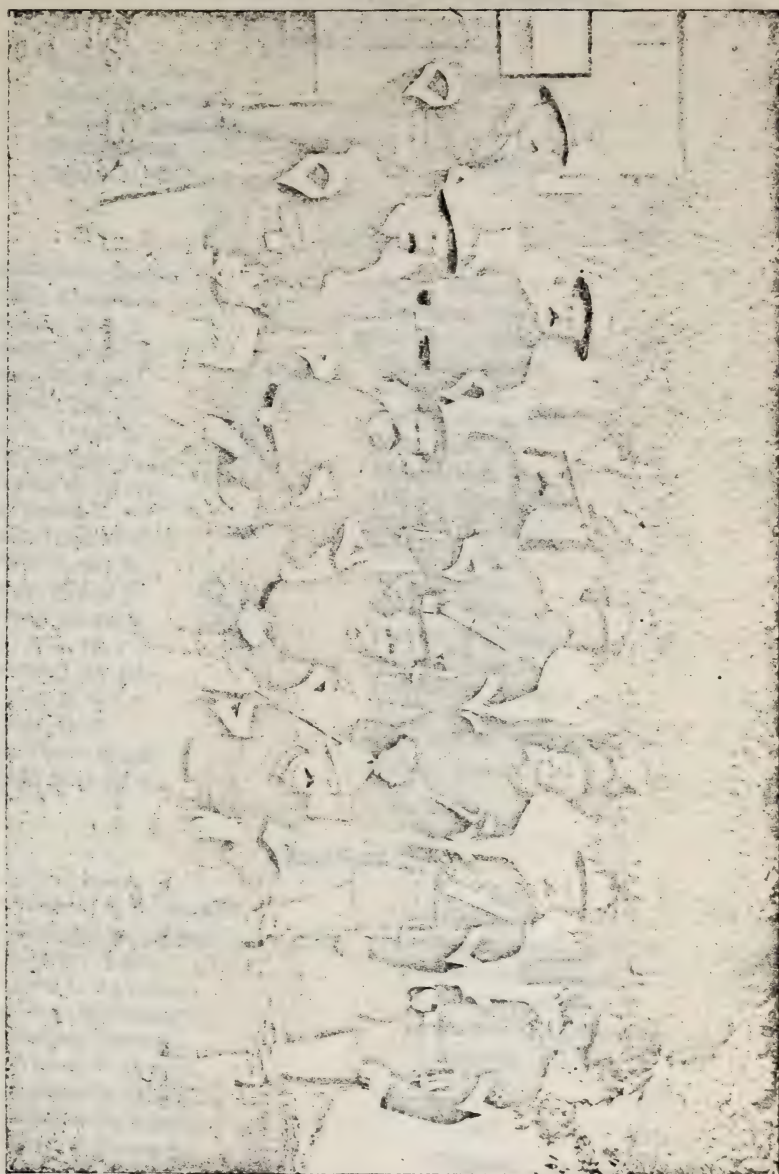
PRIVATES.

Alley, Dickson D.	Higgins, James G.
Alley, Walter S.	Hampton, John M.
Bord, Charles J.	Heinig, George W.
Brunt, Joseph W.	Lynch, William F.
Churchill, Edward J.	Mood, Abraham V.
Conklin, Elwood C.	O'Donnell, Frank,
Conklin, Harry L.	Pidgeon, Arthur J.
Clements, James,	Porter, William B.
Cottrell, Arthur E.	Shinn, Charles,
Donovan, Jeremiah F.	Seerey, James,
Duderstadt, Charles.	Umfrid, Frederick,
Doherty, Edward T.	Wilson, Frank,
Earle, John E.	Waite, William,
Fox, Edward F.	Wolf, George,
Giroux, Edward,	Zilm, Harry.
Garden, Harry L.	

COMPANY B.

Names.	Rank.
Wm. J. Maidhoff,	Captain.
Harry H. Treadwell,	First Lieutenant (r).
John H. Wightman,	Second Lieutenant.
Clement F. Kross,	First Sergeant.
Emil M. Bunsman,	Second Sergeant.
Frederick C. Ringer,	Sergeant.
John H. Little,	"
Joseph Unger,	Corporal.
Wm. B. Treadwell,	"
Montague T. Simpson,	"

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NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

S. M. Phillips, Sgt.-Maj. and Bat.
C. W. Hall, Sgt.-Maj. and Bat.
R. G. Butler, Regt. Sgt.-Maj.
F. D. Britton, Regt. Q. M. S.
M. Shazenger-Moss, S. R. Mackay, Q. M. S. and Bat.
G. W. Brown, S. J. Rice, Capt. Sgt.
Albert Wilkinson, G. W. Brown, S. J. Rice, Capt. Sgt.
H. K. Zant, J. L. Dunn, Q. M. S. and Bat.

COMPANY B.—Continued.

Russell R. Dana,	Corporal.
Frederick E. Sitts,	"
Robert C. Quackenbush,	"
William Hille,	Musician.
George H. Wolford,	"

PRIVATES.

Aeschimann, Charles A.	King, Willard V.
Becker, Edward G.	Laurence, Fred. S.
Bateman, Wm. I.	Lockman, Myron A.
Benson, Richard J.	McCurdy, Daniel,
Bruner, Elwood,	Miller John,
Barwick, Wm. A.	Martyn, Grenville E.
Brewer, Frank L.	Moe, Peter W.
Carr, Thomas,	McLaughlin, Wm. T.
Delvalle, Benjamin,	Osborn, Chester W.
Day, James R.	Rifflard, H. Emile,
Foster, Winfred C.	Rilling, Chas. F., Jr.
Gordon, James R.	Richter, Frank,
George, Henry W.	Roberts, Alfred, Jr.
Gaylord, Ernest T.	Roberts, William,
Gray, Wm. H.	Sullivan, John J.
Houston, John D.	Swinnerton, James A.
Haubold, R. O.	Shrive, William,
Haubold, E. F.	Wintringham, Sidney M.
Howe, Chas. W., Jr.	Walker, James C.
Honeck, John G. W.	

COMPANY C.

Names.	Rank.
John G. R. Lilliendahl,	Captain.
Malcolm C. Murray,	First Lieutenant.
Charles Asten,	Second Lieutenant.
John C. Lawrence,	First Sergeant.
Theo. W. Fautot,	Quartermaster Sergeant.
Harvey Garrison,	Sergeant.
William S. Conrow,	"
George A. Plumb,	"
William F. Albers,	"
Benj. P. Ronzone,	Corporal.
Ernest Collyer,	"

(1) Acting Adjutant with Major Bartlett's battalion.

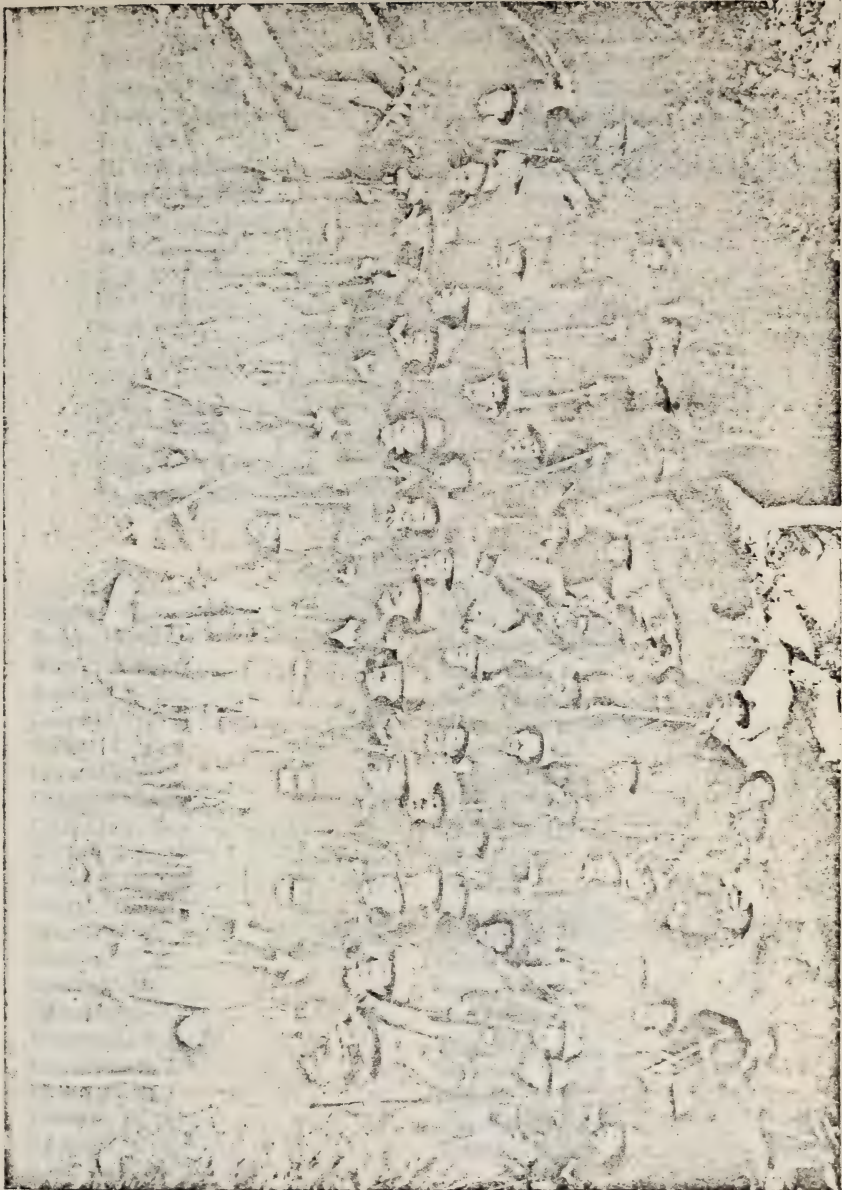
COMPANY C.—Continued.

Chas. Harrison,	Corporal.
John F. Kohler,	"
Duncan M. Davidson,	"
Clarence W. Mase,	"
Frank E. Goodale,	"
John H. Raynor,	Musician.
Fredk. H. Haley,	"

PRIVATES.

Anderson, Chas. V. N.	McDermott, John W.
Albers, Fredk. J.	Macdonald, Chas. E.
Billings, Henry E.	Metsger, Abraham J.
Billings, Arthur J.	Niebuhr, William H.
Berthop, John W.	Owen, Alfred W.
Casey, Richard F.	Pletcher, Frank,
Cameron, Andrew J.	Pelletier, Sam'l H.
Collins, George G.	Potter, Harry J.
Colgan, John A.	Roedell, Randolph H.
Coriell, Raymond McD.	Rothschild, Ernest E.
Dowling, Robert E.	Rowland, William S.
Dinsmoor, John L.	Roach, William T.
Dunn, John J.	Roach, Fredk. B.
Davis, Richard N.	Rover, Harry C.
Downes, Saml.	Spaulding, John C.
DeLisser, Henry N.	Strong, Fredk. W.
Flake, Selin E.	Sylvester, Lewis J.
Flinn, Arthur J.	Schwarz, Frank F.
Garidel, Henry J.	Schley, Robert H.
Hunt, George I.	Schening, Chas.
Hoffman, Jacob A.	Stubbe, Fredk. H.
Heame, John F.	Schwarte, Jurgen H.
Hyde, W. Douglas,	Sands, George M.
Keeley, Ulysses G.	Seeley, Fredk. E.
Kopp, John P.	Schneider, George I.
Kirkham, George A.	Udell, John A.
LaPelly, Ernest D. G.	Vreeland, Robt. H.
Lee, St. George J. M.	Wysard, Paul A.
Lynch, James J.	Warren, Irving T.
Lutz, Jacob F.	Wood, Harry,

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COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.
William H. Cortelyou,	Captain.
James A. Bell,	First Lieutenant.
Frank M. Anderson,	Second Lieutenant.
J. J. Mura,	First Sergeant.
H. S. Bush,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Albert Chellborg,	Sergeant.
Donald Campbell,	"
R. G. Butler,	"
J. J. Kennedy,	"
G. T. Higgons,	Corporal.
R. F. Shea,	"
S. S. O'Connor,	"
P. E. Revielle,	"
Saml. Putnam, Jr.	"
P. F. McCabe,	"
Paul Joycé,	Musician.
E. M. Edwards,	"

PRIVATEES.

Angell, C. L.	Langford, J. W.
Bonner, W. J.	Moon, J. H.
Boneer, R. T.	McAllister, Jas., Jr.
Burtis, Walter,	Middlemas, R. S.
Bothner, F. J.	Massarene, W. G.
Cannon, T. P.	Montgomery, W. R.
Collins, C. F.	McElroy, Jno.
Creene, J. E.	Nanheim, Saml.
Campora, Louis,	O'Tcole, Wm.
Clark, Jno., Jr.	Pasco, W. H.
Corkill, J. J., Jr.	Parry, J. H.
Farley, Eugene,	Pages, G. A. J.
Geary, Wm. H.	Poggenberg, G. L.
Geary, David,	Rorhabeck, W. C.
Graham, T. F.	Smith, F. S.
Gauly, D. W.	Smith, D. N.
Germunder, O. A.	Stowell, H. B.
Houglan, W. H. P.	Shea, S. D.
Haywood, E. E.	Starwood, David,
Imnan, F. M.	Tallman, G. P.
Johnson, E. D.	Thompson, H. S.
Ketchum, J. B.	Wallace, W. H.
Lahr, Geo., Jr.	

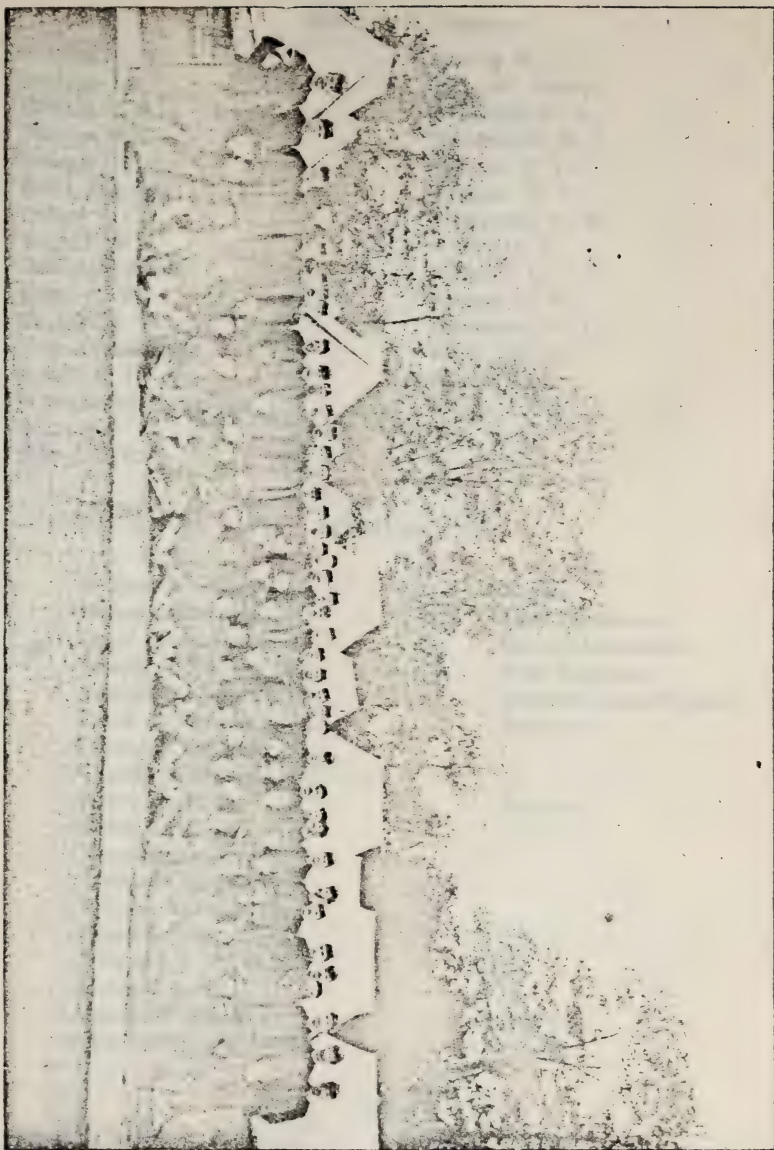
COMPANY E.

Name.	Rank.
N. B. Thurston,	Captain.
J. A. Quigley,	First Lieutenant.
W. B. Hotchkiss,	Second Lieutenant.
M. M. Miles,	First Sergeant.
J. A. Gillies,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
J. C. Kane,	Sergeant.
J. A. Moore,	"
Alfred Halliday,	"
Bloomfield Usher,	"
S. R. Mackey,	Corporal.
W. A. Kenney,	"
T. R. Perham,	"
Fred'k Vogel, Jr.	"
J. L. Conway,	"
Herman Notbohm,	"
W. T. Watson,	"
L. A. Bourdonnay,	Musician.
J. A. Draper,	"

PRIVATES.

Asten, R. L.	Hammerstein, Harry,
Armstrong, J. E. E.	Hanson, C. P.
Babbitt, H. M.	Herz, Wm.
Bortle, W. E.	Hjertberg, E. W.
Cleveland, J. R., Jr.	Hjertberg, Herman,
Cobb, C. L.	Hoffman, R. G., Jr.
Coggswell, W. D.	Hopcraft, G. D.
Drake, F. G.	Howser, F. P.
Doubleday, N. B.	Kane, F. K., Jr.
Durland, Garrett,	Kelly, J. J.
Du Bois, S. P., Jr.	Lewis, A. I.
Evans, A. M.	Lomax, C. H.
Farrell, J. F.	Lozier, Frank,
Finn, T. J.	Mahon, W. A.
Franz, D. R.	Marren, Wm.
Gaige, W. D.	Maralions, N. G.
Gerken, J. G.	Macdonald, J. J.
Green, Barton,	McGowan, Wm.
Gueniter, H. C.	MacNichol, Jno.
Greenison, N. J.	Merchant, C. D.
Hahn, G. H.	Mingey, L. P.
Hammond, Frank,	Niver, F. M.

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COMPANY E

COMPANY E.—Continued.

O'Brien, T. F.	Spence, H. L.
O'Hara, Jas.	Stampfer, Oswald,
O'Neill, C. A.	Stendecke, R. A.
Phillips, G. L.	Sternberger, H. S.
Praeger, Semon,	Sullivan, P. V.
Price, Vincent,	Tebbits, W. F.
Puffer, F. C.	Tonsuhden, W. H.
Race, F. W.	Wesley, J. E.
Rutledge, Richd.	Walsh, J. C.
Ruby, C. W.	Warren, A. W.
Rechlin, A. G.	Waterman, W. J.
Schmalholz, E. B.	White, W. H.
Schuff, E. J.	Woehr, Emil,
Schwabeland, Christian,	Wright, J. M.
Seitz, Jno.	Zust, H. K.
Sliney, F. F.	

COMPANY F.

Names.	Rank.
William B. Smith,	Captain.
Walter S. Bennett,	First Lieutenant.
David Lowenbein,	Second Lieutenant.
Joseph A. Turney,	First Sergeant.
Edward H. Hayes,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Frank A. Kramer,	Sergeant.
Leonce F. Du Bois,	"
Charles R. Disbrow,	"
Henry Alten, Jr.	Corporal.
Aiden A. Russell,	"
Malcom MacGregor,	"
Arthur B. Hudson,	"
William A. Callaghan,	"
Frank C. White,	"
Jeremiah E. Burke,	"
James O'Keeffe,	"
Charles C. Van Ronk,	Musician.
Charles Wannemacher,	"

PRIVATES.

Aspinall, Arthur A. L.	Bagley, Louis L.
Burns, Charles H.	Bryant, Harry B.
Bettman, Mortimer A.	Brown, John S.

COMPANY F.—Continued.

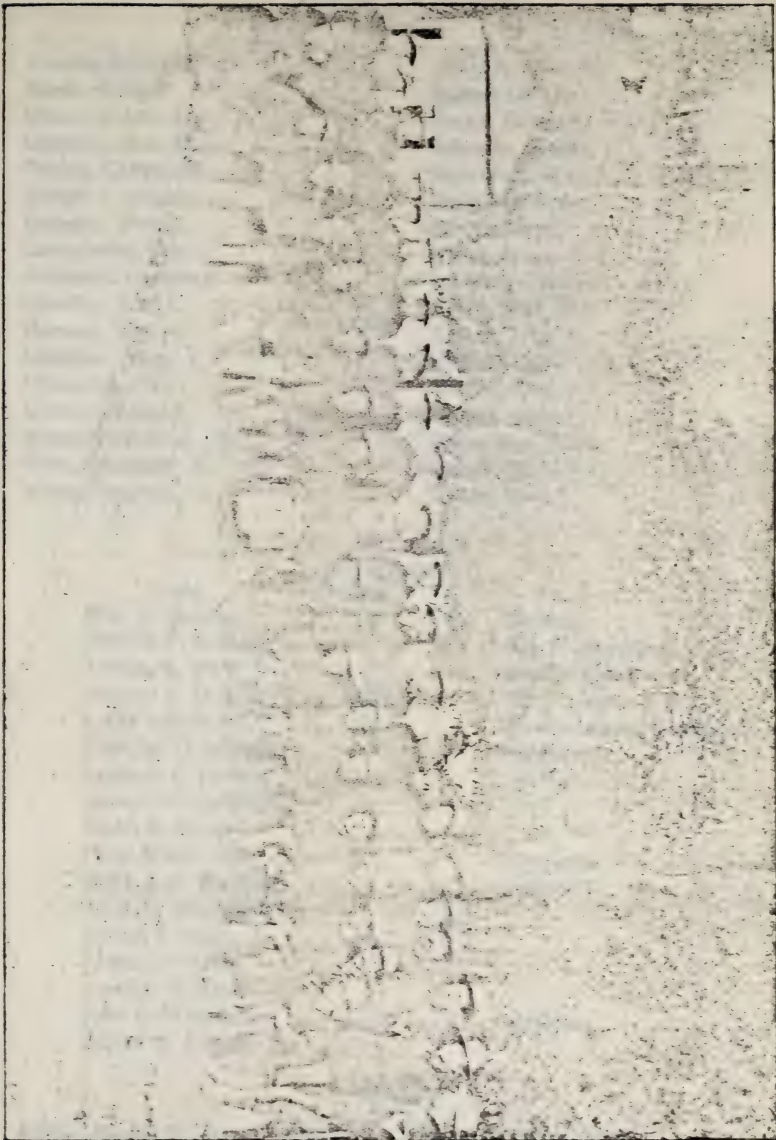
Browne, Harry E.	MacLea, Robert K.
Brown, George A.	Moore, Arthur L.
Campion, Thos. C.	Mitchell, Gregor,
Cooper, George A.	Murphy, Edmund F.
Cherry, James R. S.	Miller, Louis A.
Cherry, Alphonsus P.	Mortimer, Edwin M.
Cooley, Samuel,	Newsome, James,
Case, Charles H.	Peterson, Julius,
Chatfield, Walter S.	Peters, George E., Jr.
Dunning, Charles A.	Robbins, Richard H.
Engels, Walter,	Roberts, Thomas E.
Eschbach, Harry F.	Sherwood, Louis J.
Eschbach, George F.	Strouse, Ne t,
Food, Thomas J.	Stallman, Frederick L.
Fagan, Nicholas G.	Sturges, Charles W.
Foster, William A. H.	Taylor, Franklin M.
Fearon, James B.	Terhune, Charles H.
Ganzenmuller, George,	Tate, Alanson B.
Hathaway, Alfred S.	Tate, Elmer M.
Hall, Benjamin F.	Ulrich, Louis A.
Jones, Eben P.	Virgil, Charles S.
King, Mark J.	Whalen, Martin J.
Lewis, Arthur M.	Wetzel, George,
Lamb, James B.	Wevill, Richard H.
Mayer, Harry C.	Wassman, George H.

COMPANY G.

Names.	Rank.
Geo. F. Demarest.	Captain. (1).
Edwin W. Dayton,	First Lieutenant.
Sam'l F. Ball,	Second Lieutenant.
Giles Rae,	First Sergeant.
Louis F. Fetzer,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Louis F. Buck,	Sergeant.
Robt. Byars,	"
Michael J. Spellman,	"
John H. Beatty,	Corporal.
Charles J. Villar,	"
Alonzo Ward,	Musician.
Chas. J. Sohl.	"

(1) Captain Demarest was detailed as Major and G company was commanded by Lieutenant Dayton.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



COMPANY G.

History of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment

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COMPANY C - Lancers

Officers

James, Henry B.

Clark, John C.

Clark, James C.

Conklin, Wm. B.

Conklin, Charles W.

Conklin, J. August

Conklin, Wm. C.

Conklin, John

Conklin, Jonathan

Conklin, Jm. J.

Conklin, John A.

Conklin, Wm.

Conklin, John C.

Conklin, Jm. B.

Conklin, Richard, Jr.

Conklin, George W.

Conklin, James

Conklin, Wm. B.

Conklin, W. C.

Conklin, James C.

Conklin, Henry

Conklin, Wm. C.

Conklin, John A.

Conklin, John

Conklin, James C.

Conklin, John

Conklin, John B.

Conklin, John C.

Conklin, John

Conklin, Wm. B.

Conklin, Jm. B.

Conklin, John

Conklin, George W.

Conklin, James

COMPANY E

Officers

Wm. J. Conklin

Conklin, J. August

Conklin, John

Conklin, James C.

Conklin, Henry

Conklin, Wm. B.

Conklin, John

Conklin, John A.

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, J. August

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Officers

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

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Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

Conklin, John

COMPANY H.—*Continued.*

Broadhead, John L. E.	McClintick, George W.
Bunting, Robert B.	Morrissey, George A.
Christianson, Julius,	Murphy, John G.
Dailey, John F.	Nowark, Emil A.
Depierres, Victor B.	Nowark, Joseph H.
DeSalazar, Charles M.	Pollock, George H.
DeSalazar, William E.	Potts, Harry T.
Elmendorf, Albert R.	Robbins, Edward H.
Forrest, William T.	Schcurer, John H.
Frey, Frederick W.	Shelley, Charles G.
Goepel, Arthur F.	Tate, James H.
Goff, Eugene W.	Tate, Samuel R.
Grotta, Henry M.	Vidal, Austin,
Hand, Thomas A.	Walton, Charles O.
Holcomb, William F.	Westervelt, Edward C.
Horan, George A.	Whyte, Robert J.
Judson, Frank S.	Wood, Charles D.
Kerr, John W.	Williams, Thomas R.
Lincoln, Ezra W.	Wilcox, Harry,
Mills, Simpson L.	Winans, Edward P.
Montgomery, Alexander W.	Young, William W.

COMPANY I.

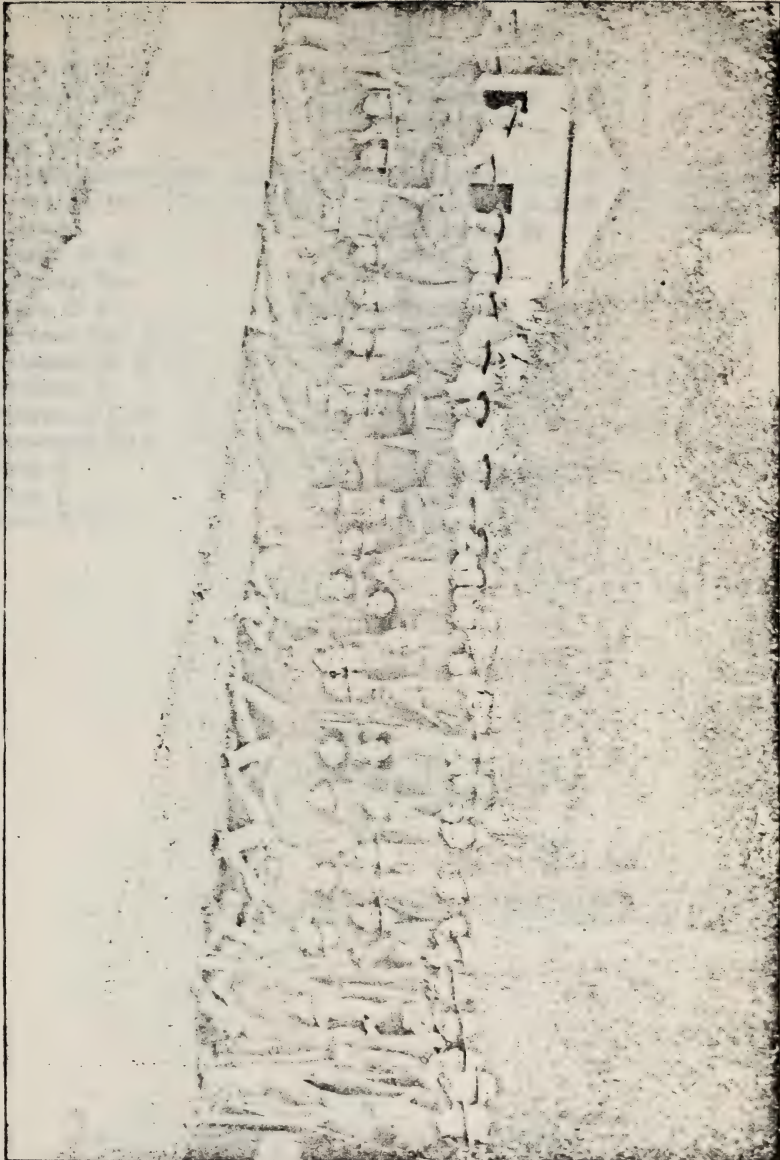
This Company was not in existence at this period.

COMPANY K.

Names.	Rank.
Geo. E. B. Hart,	Captain (1).
Robt. J. Daly,	First Lieutenant.
Robt. K. Meneeley,	Second Lieutenant.
Benj. S. Hart,	First Sergeant.
Wm. F. Forestal,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Chas. F. Abbott,	Sergeant.
Wilbur F. Barber,	"
P. J. Clinton,	"
Robt. Thyne,	"
Chas. MacInness,	Corporal.
Wm. V. Negus,	"
A. J. Stonehill,	"
A. Cohen,	"
J. O. Welling,	Musician.
I. T. B. Sumner,	"

(1) Capt. Hart was detailed as Major, and Company K was commanded by Lieutenant Daly.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
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COMPANY K.

COMPANY K.—*Continued.*

PRIVATES.

Adler, H. S.	Kirk, J. H.
Ames, W. W.	Koehler, E. H.
Abels, M. W.	Ligon, J. W.
Ball, M. A.	Meyer, D.
Bowles, A. A.	Mora, E.
Bailey, H. H.	Machesney, C. P.
Castle, A.	MacInness, D.
Cowan, H. W.	Nash, G. E.
DeLacey, Wm.	Petosky, A.
Davis, C. R.	Pronick, L.
Forestal, Wm. A.	Schiffer, G. L.
Goldman, M. M.	Strauch, W. L.
Helmsky, A.	Strouse, C.
Henriques, C. R.	Sylvester.
Henriques, H. P.	Weed, F. W.
Held, R.	Weinstock, M.
Held, J.	Clancey, G. A.
Kern, E. K.	Wilson, R. J.

APPENDIX VII.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT PRESENT FOR DUTY DURING THE BROOKLYN STRIKE, JANUARY 20 TO 28, 1895.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Names.	Rank.
Jno. T. Camp,	Colonel.
Wm. V. King,	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Franklin Bartlett,	Major.
George E. B. Hart,	"
Stephen F. Hart,	Adjutant.
Harry H. Treadwell,	"
Robert J. Daly,	"
Wm. F. Carey,	Quartermaster.
Jos. M. Smith,	Commissary.
Maurice E. Burnton,	Inspector Rifle Practice.
Bennett S. Beach,	Surgeon.
George A. Tuttle,	Asst. Surgeon.
Harry E. Stafford,	" "
Jos. P. Jardine,	Captain (attached).
Wm. N. Dunnell,	Chaplain.

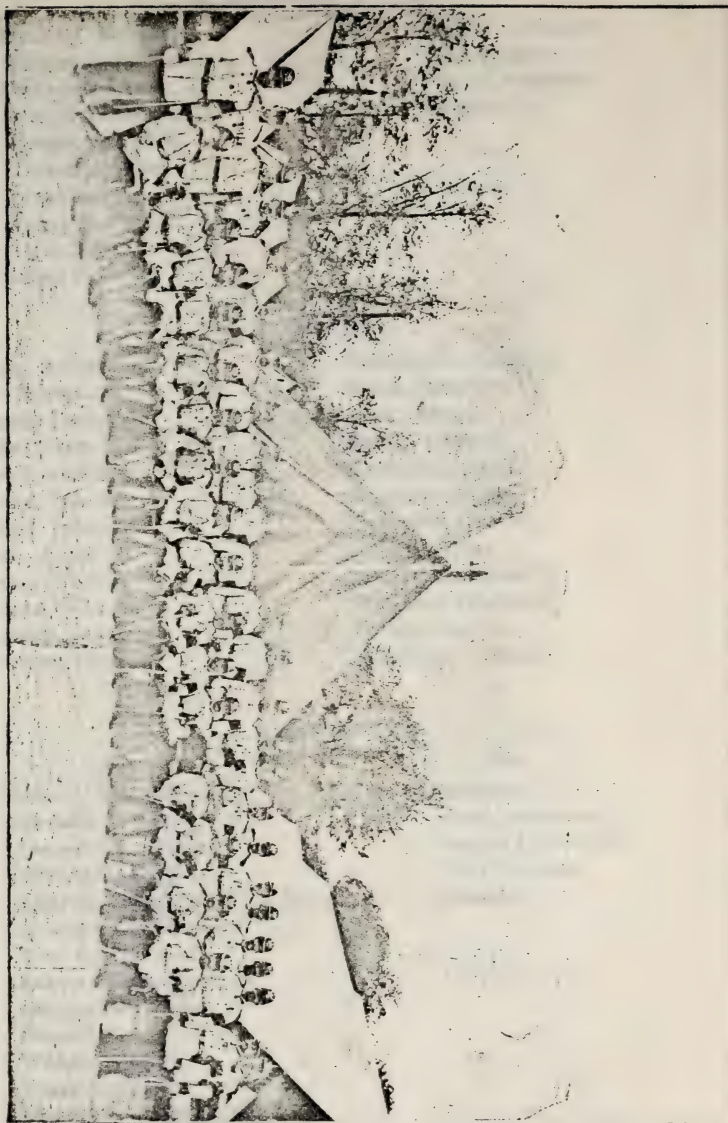
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Names.	Rank.
Robert G. Butler,	Sergeant-Major.
Samuel M. Phillips,	" "
Fred. D. Britton,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Harry K. Zust,	Ordnance Sergeant.
Edward J. Rice,	Commissary-Sergeant.
Geo. B. Benedict,	Hospital Steward.
Geo. W. Brown,	Drum Major.
Albert Wilkinson,	Color Bearer.

COMPANY A.

Names.	Rank.
James P. Kenworthy,	Captain.
Charles Stoddard,	First Lieutenant.

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
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COLONEL, FIELD, STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS, STATE CAMP, 1895.

COMPANY A.—Continued.

Daniel J. Murphy,	Second Lieutenant.
William H. Gilfillan,	First Sergeant.
Dickson D. Alley,	Second Sergeant.
Edward J. Sheriden,	Sergeant.
William F. Lynch,	"
Elwood Conklin,	"
Joseph Brunt,	Corporal.
Walter B. Porter,	"
Harry Zilm,	"
James F. Court,	"

PRIVATES.

Ausburg, Alexander,	Marchbank, Walter S.
Betts, Charles D.	Mood, Abraham V.
Clements, James,	Peck, John J.
Conklin, Harry L.	Pettitt, Gaylord,
Cotterell, Arthur,	Redmond, William,
Crawford, James,	Rinchart, Arthur,
Hutchins, James,	Reynolds, Charles,
Hannan, James J.	Seerey, James,
Hoffman, William,	Steiger, Augustus K.
Lawrence, William,	Williams, Frederick,
McDonnell, James J.	Woods, Charles,
McTiernan, Thomas.	Wehrman, William.

COMPANY B.

Names.	Rank.
Wm. J. Maidhof,	Captain.
Clement F. Kross,	First Lieutenant.
Frederick C. Ringer,	Second Lieutenant.
Willard V. King,	First Sergeant.
John H. Little,	Sergeant.
Montague T. Simpson,	"
Wm. B. Treadwell,	"
Robert C. Quackenbush,	Corporal.
Chester Donaldson,	"
Elwood Bruner,	"
William Roberts,	"
Frank L. Brewer,	"
Charles A. Aeschimann,	"
Ernest T. Gaylord,	"
William Hille,	Musician.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

COMPANY B.—Continued.

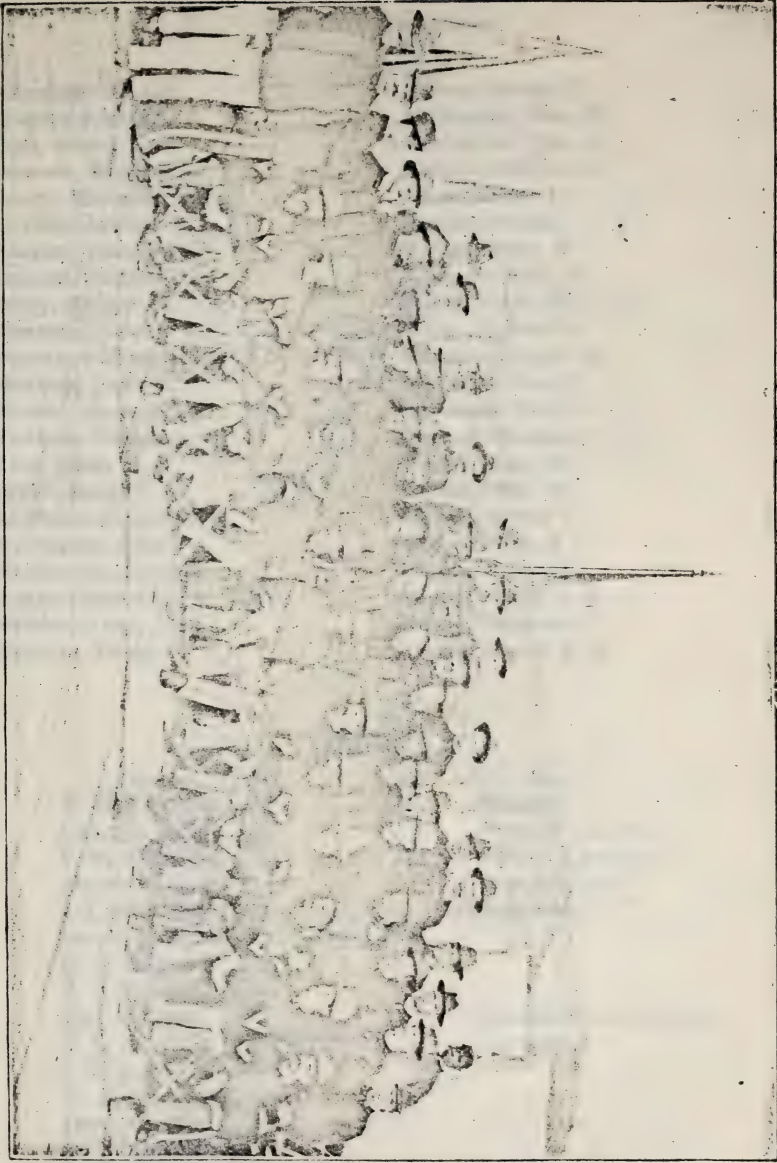
PRIVATES.

Bradley, George F.	Lafayette, Fay M.
Bastine, Charles W.	McCurdy, Daniel,
Carr, Thomas,	Moe, Peter W.
Cone, William C.	Meert, Frederick W.
Delvalle, Benjamin,	Martyn, Grenville E.
Day, James R.	Montgomery, John S.
Foster, Winfred C.	Martin, Alexander F.
Gray, Wm. H.	Olmstead, Wm. T.
Georgi, Charles H.	Olmsted, Frederick D.
Gomez, Sabino T.	Paisley, Frank B.
Houston, John D.	Plumb, Clarence H.
Hepper, Edward W.	Roberts, Alfred, Jr.
Honeck, John G. W.	Rilling, Charles F., Jr.
Hanft, Rudolph J.	Shrive, William,
Hamilton, Louis A.	Swinnerton, James A.
Jacoby, Julio.	Serrell, Edward P.
Lockman, Myron A.	Scofield, Wm. H.
Lienau, J. Henry,	Warwick, John.

COMPANY C.

Names.	Rank.
Malcolm C. Murray,	Captain.
Chas. E. Asten,	First Lieutenant.
Charles Harrison,	Second Lieutenant.
John C. Lawrence,	First Sergeant.
John J. Dunn,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Harvey Garrison,	Sergeant.
William S. Conrow,	"
William F. Albers,	"
John F. Kohler,	"
Clarence W. Mase,	Corporal.
George I. Hunt,	"
Frank E. Goodale,	"
Albert H. Vreeland,	"
Fredk. H. Stubbe,	"
John F. Hearne,	"
Richard N. Davis,	"
John H. Raynor,	Musician.
George Keirmaier,	"

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y.



COMPANY A.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

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COMPANY C.—Continued.

PRIVATES.

Albers, Fredk. J.	Mahon, George F.
Billings, Arthur J.	Macdonald, Chas. E.
Behr, Robert,	Mackenzie, Chas. A.
Burrows, Hurbert V.	Niebuhr, William H.
Coriell, Raymond McD.	Potter, Harry J.
Conrow, Arthur,	Pletcher, Frank,
Cocoran, Jerome J.	Roach, Fredk. B.
Cocoran, Patrick J.	Ronzone, Benj. P.
Casey, Richard F.	Seeley, Fredk. E.
Dinsmore, John L.	Schley, Robert H.
Duncan, William G.	Schwarte, Jurgen H.
Hoffman, Jacob A.	Schneider, Geo. I.
Haslett, James S.	Stevenson, Robt.
Kirkham, George A	Stevens, Theodore F., Jr.
King, Frank J.	Soavey, Robt. M.
Lynch, James J.	Taylor, Chas. H.
La Pelley, Ernest D. G.	Warren, Irving T.
McDermott, John Y.	Wysard, Paul A.
McDermott, James E.	Wilson, Edison E.
Moest, William H.	Young, Henry A. F.
McAfee, Knox, Jr.	Young, Thomas U.
McBride, Thomas J.	Young, Herold E. W.

COMPANY D.

Names.	Rank.
W. H. Cortelyou,	Captain.
James A. Bell,	First Lieutenant.
F. M. Anderson,	Second Lieutenant.
Albert Chellborg,	First Sergeant.
J. J. Kennedy,	Sergeant.
Donald Campbell,	"
G. T. Higgons,	"
P. E. Revielle,	"
Jno. McElroy,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
C. L. Angell,	Corporal.
J. B. Ketcham,	"
W. G. Massareue,	"
David Geary,	"
Jas. McAllister, Jr.	"
Paul Joyé,	Musician.
W. B. Love,	

COMPANY D.—Continued.

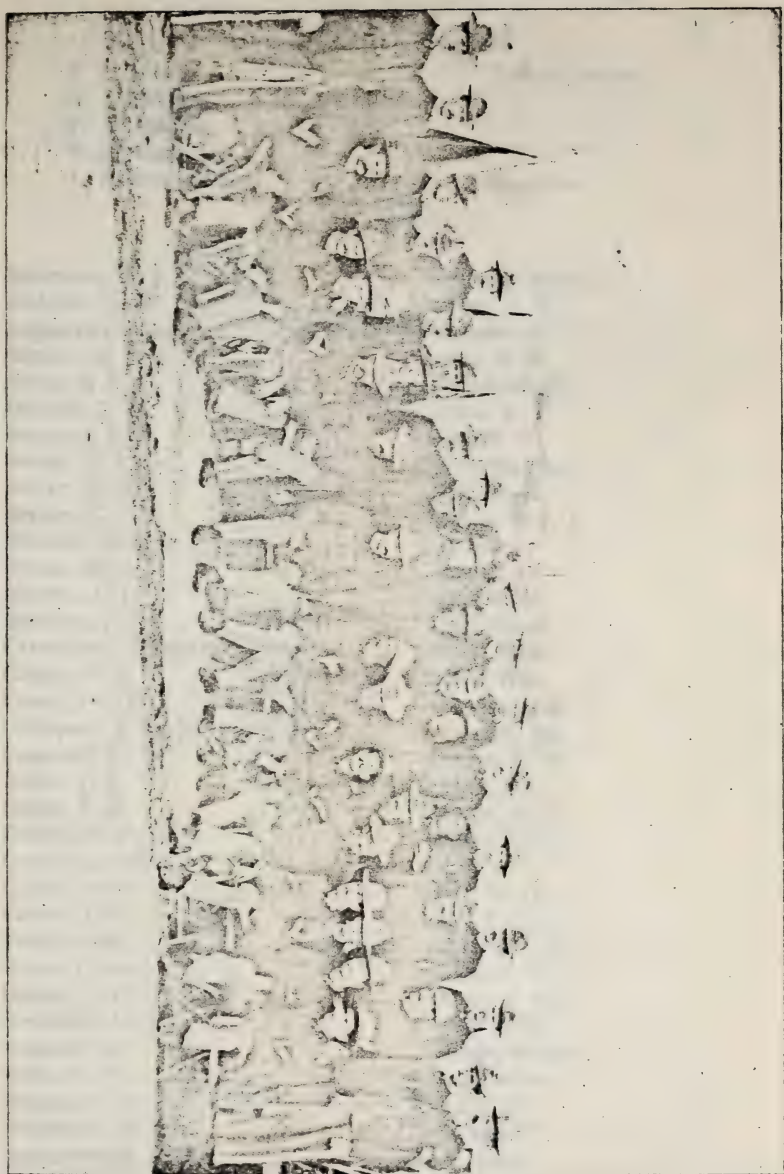
PRIVATES.

Bonner, R. T.	Knight, E. L.
Bonner, W. J.	Lahr, Geo., Jr.
Bedell, C. W.	Middlemas, R. S.
Barton, F. D.	Meyers, Henry.
Burtis, Walter,	Montgomery, W. R.
Cannon, T. P.	Putnam, Saml., Jr.
Cochran, W. J.	Parry, J. H.
Clark, Jno., Jr.	Pasco, W. H.
Creene, J. E.	Poggenberg, G. L.
Collins, C. F.	Shea, S. D.
Down, Saml.	Schueler, Otto,
Fuller, R. S. C.	Smith, D. N.
Ford, A. O.	Stanwood, David,
Ford, C. M.	Scully, J. J.
Geary, W. H.	Strohecker, E. A.
Gauley, D. W.	Thompson, H. S.
Germunder, O. A.	Wallace, W. H.
Haywood, E. E.	Wilson, J. M.
Hartel, P. C.	Wilson, W. S.
Ingram, E. W.	Warburton, Fredk.
Johnson, E. D.	Willard, E. M.

COMPANY E.

Names.	Rank.
N. B. Thurston,	Captain.
W. B. Hotchkin,	First Lieutenant.
M. M. Miles,	Second Lieutenant.
Bloomfield Usher,	First Sergeant.
J. H. Gillies,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
S. R. Mackay,	Sergeant.
W. A. Kenny,	"
T. R. Perham,	"
Herman Notbohm,	"
W. T. Watson,	Corporal.
Christian Schwabeland,	"
Garrett Durland,	"
F. F. Sliney,	"
Vincent Price,	"
J. J. Macdonald,	"
J. J. Kelly,	"
N. B. Doubleday,	"

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
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COMPANY D.

Continued.

E. J. Schuff,	Lance Corporal.
G. L. Phillips,	" "
H. L. Spence,	" "
F. K. Kane, Jr.	" "
L. A. Bourdonnay,	Musician.

Anderson, W. J.
 Annette, W. M.
 Armstrong, Alfred.
 Armstrong, J. E. E.
 Asten, R. L.
 Bennett, T. C.
 Bernholz, J. F.
 Bortle, W. E.
 Botjer, H. W.
 Brewer, C. A.
 Bannon, Michael.
 Barton, Edw.
 Bendix, A. J.
 Brennan, J. J.
 Carmichael, Alphonse,
 Chigoy, T. E.
 Clare, J. E. J.
 Cleveland, J. R., Jr.
 Cogswell, W. D.
 Dolan, P. F.
 Drake, F. G.
 DuBois, S. P., Jr.
 Drischler, Frank,
 Evans, A. M.
 Farrell, J. F.
 Franz, D. R.
 Green, Barton,
 Greene, J. H., Jr.
 Greenison, N. J.
 Hahn, G. H.
 Hally, M. J.
 Hanson, C. P.
 Hauptman, A. B.
 Hammerstein, Harry,
 Herz, Wm.
 Hjertberg, E. W.

Hjertberg, Herman,
 Holland, J. W.
 Hollander, G. G.
 Herzog, G. W.
 Hopcraft, G. D.
 Ingram, R. J.
 Jones, W. W.
 Kenworthy, Jno.
 Knipe, W. E.
 Kinnan, B. F. J.
 King, H. J.
 Lewis, A. I.
 Lomax, C. H.
 Lozier, Frank,
 Mahon, W. A.
 Marren, Wm.
 McGowan, Wm.
 MacNichol, Jno.
 Matthias, F. W.
 Murphy, J. J.
 McGraw, N. A.
 Moonan, W. F.
 Mill, E. J.
 Porter, W. C.
 Rafter, F. C.
 Saul, S. R.
 Schlin, A. G.
 Sulfern, A. H.
 Russell, C. E.
 Rutledge, Richard,
 Rohaut, Albert,
 Rohl, C. H.
 Smetz, Jno.
 Spear, Saml.
 Sullivan, P. V.
 Schwanemann, L. E.

COMPANY E.—Continued.

Thurston, C. D.	White, W. H.
Tonsuhden, W. H.	Woehr, Emil,
Warren, A. W.	Wentworth, W. B.
Waterman, W. J.	Zielecke, E. G.

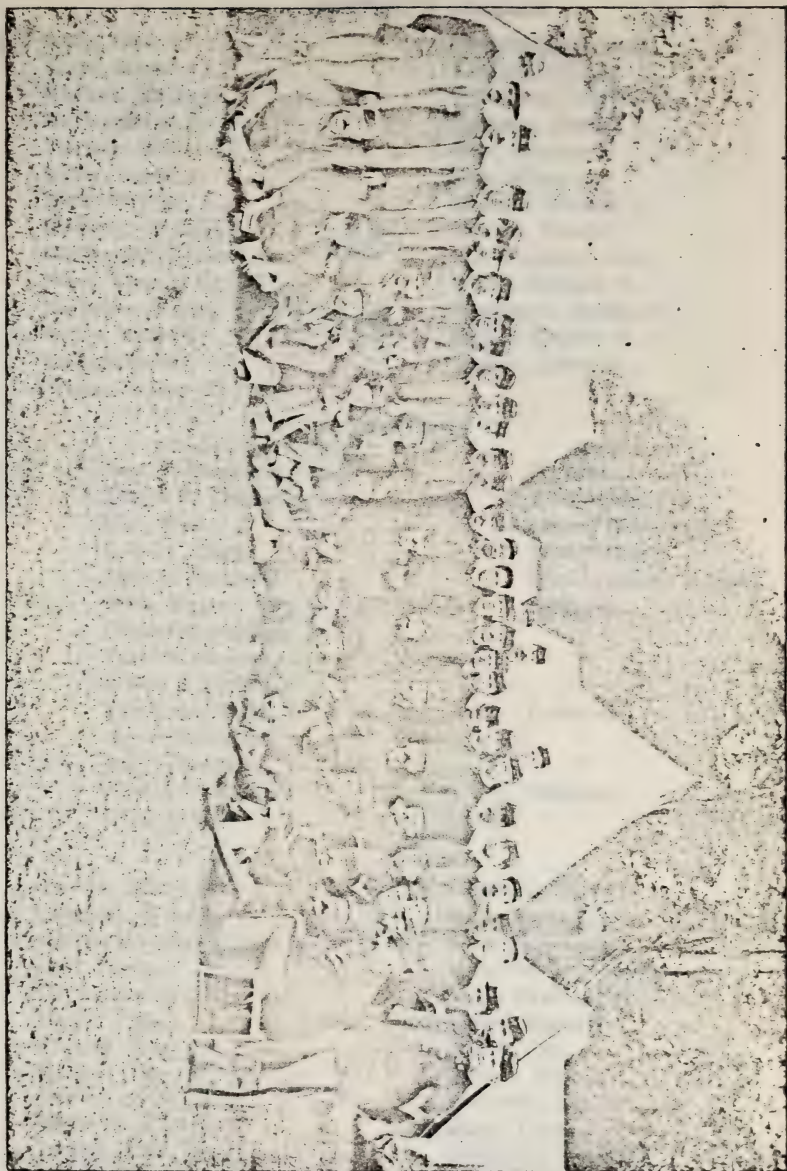
COMPANY F.

Names.	Rank
William B. Smith,	Captain.
Walter S. Bennett,	First Lieutenant.
David Lowenbein,	Second Lieutenant.
Joseph A. Turney,	First Sergeant.
Edward H. Hayes,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Charles R. Disbrow,	Sergeant.
Henry Alten, Jr.	"
William A. Callaghan,	"
Arthur B. Hudson,	Corporal.
Frank C. White,	"
Jeremiah E. Burke,	"
James O'Keeffe,	"
Harry C. Mayer,	"
Thomas C. Campion,	"
Alfred S. Hatheway,	"
Arthur A. L. Aspinall,	"
Charles C. Van Ronk,	Musician.
Charles Wannemacher,	"
Walter M. Fernbach,	Detailed.

PRIVATES.

Bettman, Mortimer A.	Food, Thomas J.
Brown, John S.	Foster, William A. H.
Browne, Harry E.	Fender, George G.
Bernstein, Julius F.	Farry, Francis J.
Beattie, William D.	Ganzemuller, George,
Cherry, James R. S.	Hall, Benjamin F.
Cherry, Alphonsus P.	Higgins, Joseph I.
Cooey, Samuel,	Jones, Eben P.
Carter, William B.	Kubler, Fred J.
Dove, Harry C.	Kelley, George J.
Dorrance, George M., Jr.	Lamb, James B.
Engels, Walter,	Levy, Robert S.
Eschbach, Harry F.	Lee, James,
Eschbach, George F.	Lindheim, Joseph,
Eagan, John J.	Livingston, Charles.

STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE,
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COMPANY I.

COMPANY F.—Continued.

Ludy, John A.	Roberts, Thomas E.
Lloyd, Herbert J.	Riddell, George,
MacLea, Robert K.	Stallmann, Frederick L.
McNamara, John F.	Terhune, Charles H.
Murphy, Edmund F.	Tate, Alanson B.
Miller, Louis A.	Tate, Elbert M.
Marsh, Wilbur T.	Thomas, Andrew J.
Maloney, Michael J.	Trumm, Conrad,
Macdonald, Andrew A.	Von Sieghardt, Nax,
Niver, Vincent L.	Wevill, Richard H.
Nachman, Joseph,	Wassmann, George H.
Purdy, Charles.	Wilson, Charles H.
Phillips, Lewis.	Watson, James G.
Perrine, Lewis H.	

COMPANY G.

Names.	Rank.
Geo. F. Demarest,	Captain.
Edwin W. Dayton,	First Lieutenant.
Giles Rae,	Second Lieutenant.
Louis F. Buck,	First Sergeant.
John H. Beatty,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Robt. Byars,	Sergeant.
Christian Gerhardt,	"
Peter F. Burns,	"
Edwin J. Parks,	"
Van Vorst Wells,	Corporal.
Henry Schaefer,	"
Jos. J. Greville,	"
Alonzo Ward,	Musician.
Chas. J. Sohl,	"

PRIVATES.

Anness, Harry R.	Kirkland, Thos., Jr.
Corrigan, Wm. J.	Kyle, James O.
Dibble, Chester W.	Kyle, Wm. G.
Dick, James,	Mulgrew, Felix A., Jr.
Doyle, Gregory,	Moss, Slazenger M.
Fleige, J. Aug.	Miller, Gustave,
Fogarty, Wm. J.	Moore, Alex.
Horton, Thos. H., Jr.	Palmer, Wm. J.
Heislitz, Rich. H.	Parkhurst, Geo. W.
Hendrick, Foscolo O.	Slator, James J.
Jardine, Edw. D.	Schuhman, Sam'l.
Krage, Elmer E.	Stephenson, Geo. W.

COMPANY G.—Continued.

Schopp, Otto,	Ullrich, Edw.
Sayles, J. Aug.	Villar, Victor A.
Schlesinger, Arthur,	Vela, Francis L.
Swainki, Albert,	Woods, Robt. S.
Terry, John W.	Walsh, John J.
Thacher, Wm. C.	Wilford, Edgar M.

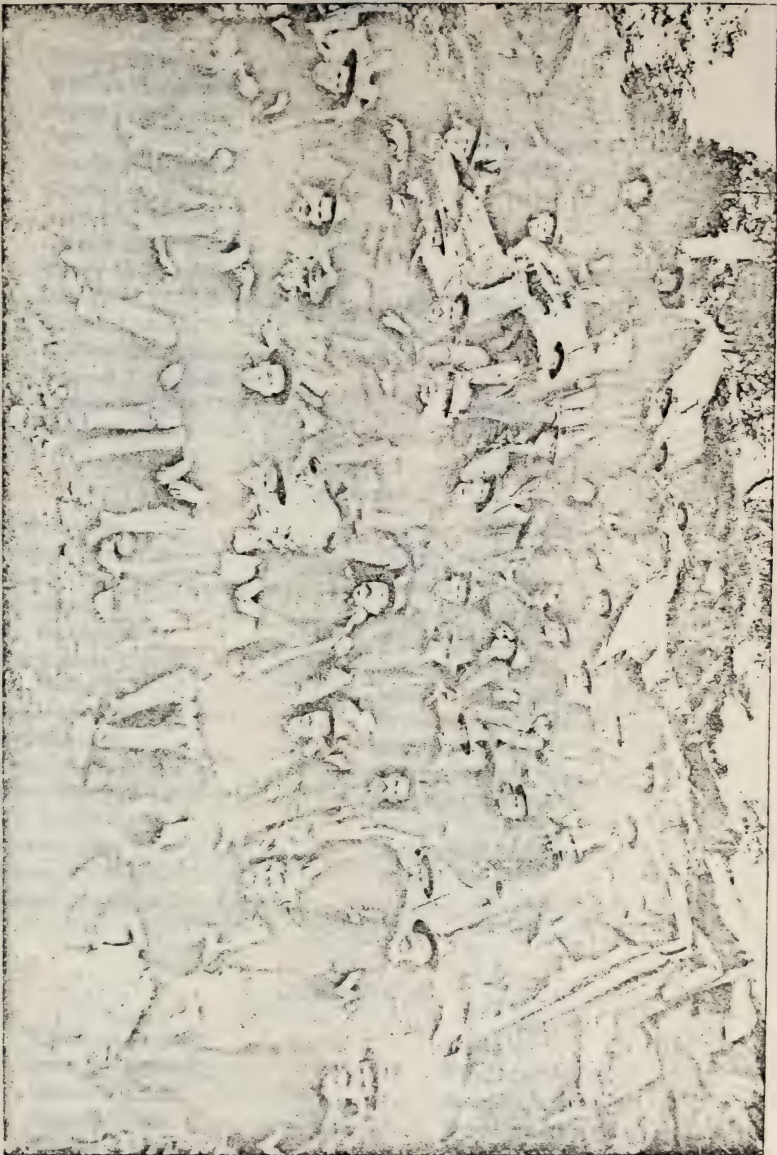
COMPANY H.

Names.	Rank.
Clifford C. Cassidy,	Captain.
George W. McClintick,	First Lieutenant.
Frank Isherwood,	Second Lieutenant.
Charles W. Hall,	First Sergeant.
Thomas A. Hand,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Julius Christianson,	Sergeant.
Alexander W. Montgomery,	"
Eugene W. Goff,	"
Robert J. Whyte,	"
Samuel R. Tate,	Corporal.
Samuel J. Munroe,	"
Frank S. Judson,	"
William E. Cheevers,	"
Harry H. Cypher,	"
George T. Oliver,	"
Jacob Knight,	Musician.

PRIVATES.

Alluisi, Jos. V.	Judge, Joseph W.
Berger, Wm. G.	Kerr, John W.
Berwick, Edwin A.	Kurtz, William V.
Bosworth, Guernsey,	King, Edward S.
Bunting, Robert B.	Lincoln, Ezra W.
Byrne, Frank,	Malone, Thomas J.
Campion, James G.	McCarthy, Leonard D.
Coupe, Charles M.	McDonnell, Edward A.
Crawford, William H.	McGrath, Charles J. B.
Dean, John J., Jr.	Murphy, John G.
Denham, Thomas A.	Power, William T. F.
Depierres, Victor B.	Pratte, Ernest A.
Fredericks, John H.	Scheurer, John H.
Goepel, Arthur F.	Vidal, Austin,
Grotta, Henry M.	Westervelt, Edward C.
Gleason, John F.	Wilcox, Harry,
Hearne, Frederick W. P.	Wallace, John,

STATE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
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COMPANY H.

COMPANY I.

Names.	Rank.
Homer Bostwick,	Captain.
William H. Carter,	Lieutenant.
Frank J. Stott,	"
James B. Dudley,	First Sergeant.
George H. Clark,	Sergeant.
Charles G. Moses,	"
Arthur W. Rider,	"
George H. Merritt,	"
Henry G. Romaine,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
George J. Thompson,	Corporal.
Ernest, Collyer,	"
William E. Cairns,	"
Edward F. McGratty,	"
George E. Love,	Musician.
James B. Cass,	"

PRIVATES.

Barber, George,	Mackey, William G.
Cleveland, Henry E.	Odell, Isaac H.
Cuthbert, Thomas,	Roth, Leonard W.
Dyet, Albert H.	Riley, George H.
Eller, Billings B.	Ruhle, Alexander C.
Fipix, George J.	Seibert, Malcomb,
Frost, Willis E.	Smith, Charles H.
Hammond, Wilber B.	Sylvester, Alphonse A.
Hays, David S.	Stuart, Montrose,
Holmes, William A.	Sargent, Harry B.
Hughes, Bernard L.	Tallman, George A.
Jones, Joseph A.	Walker, Henry P.
Maibrunn, John J.	Wilkenning, William, Jr.
McCann, William E.	Willard, Percy W.
McCann, Charles A.	

COMPANY K.

Name.	Rank.
J. Nelson Borland,	Captain.
Robt. K. Meneely,	First Lieutenant.
Chas. F. Abbott,	Second Lieutenant.
Benj. S. Hart,	First Sergeant.
Marcus A. Ball,	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
Wilbur F. Barber,	Sergeant.

History of the Twenty-Second Regiment.

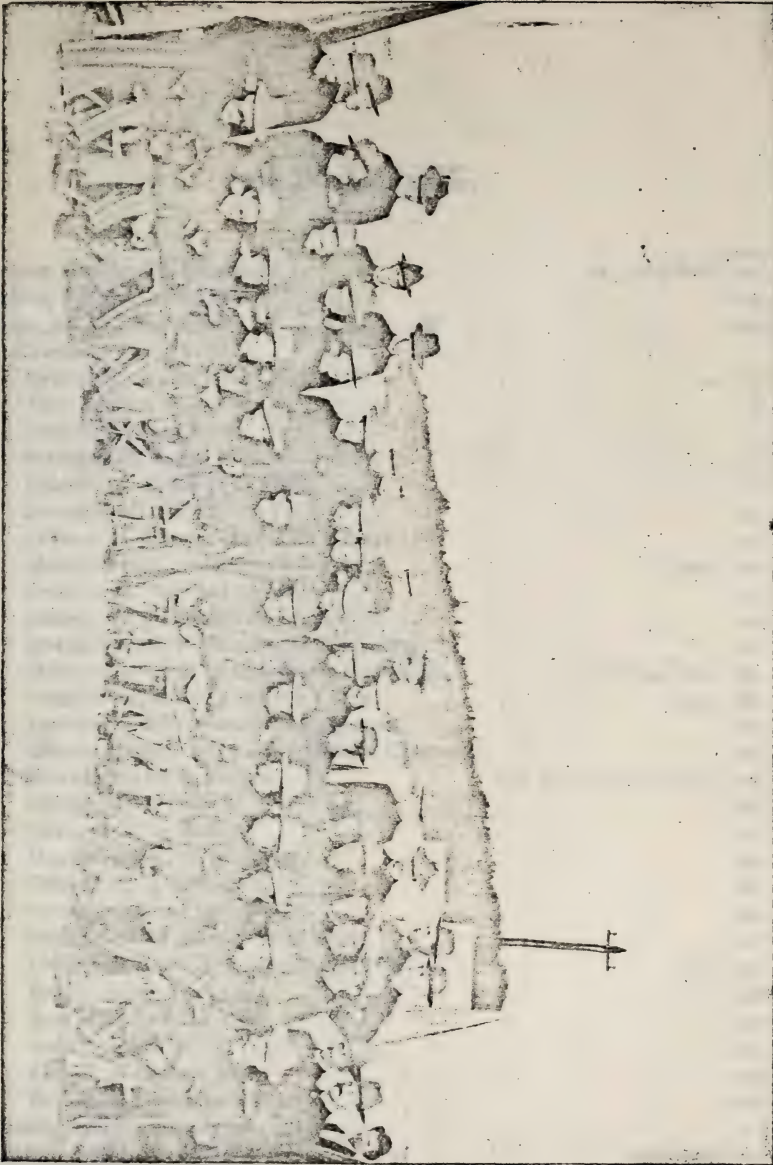
COMPANY K.—Continued.

Peter J. Clinton,	Sergeant.
Arthur J. Stonehill,	"
Aug. Cohen,	"
C. Strouse,	Corporal.
F. W. Weed,	"
C. R. Davis,	"
A. Sanders,	"
J. B. Graham,	"
A. Helmsky,	"
A. A. Bowles,	"
J. T. B. Sumner,	Musician

PRIVATES.

Ames, W. W.	Machesney, C. P.
Brill, S. D.	Ma Inness, D.
Baxter, O.	Mayer, H. C.
Clancy, G. A.	Mul'aney, F. J.
Castle, A. D.	Mienken, F.
Chaves, M. L.	McCarthy, P. J.
Chaves, R. L.	McGlinicy, A.
Coman, J. H.	Newman, J. S.
Carey, J. P.	Patosky, A.
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